Weather
Fine and hot today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 93.5 and the minimum 76.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.4 and 75.6.

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BOLSHEVIST DANGER IN EUROPE PASSED, HOOVER BELIEVES

Food Controller Reviews Conditions On Eve Of Departure For Home

CRISIS IS AVERTED

But Production Problem, He Says, Has Not Yet Been Solved

MUST AID RUSSIA

Fears British Withdrawal From Armenia Means General Massacre

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 24.—Mr. Hoover, the Allied Food Controller, interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the London Times reviewed the situation in Europe on the eve of relinquishing control and returning to America for a rest. He said that Allied relief had just prevented a total catastrophe in Europe through famine and anarchy. He believed the danger of Bolshevism had generally passed.

Problem Not Yet Solved

Europe had received upwards of 10,000,000 tons of food from America and generous help from other sources since the armistice, but the problem of production and self-help in the war-stricken countries was still unsolved. The position would probably be difficult for another year. The new States would soon be able to import on their own account if they were given credit. The Allies must support the portions of Russia rescued from the Bolshevists at least for a year.

Fears Massacre In Armenia

Mr. Hoover added that he believed that the withdrawal of the British from Armenia would precipitate a general massacre and destroy the relief measures there.

DENIKIN CAPTURES CITY AFTER CROSSING DNIEPER

Counter-Revolution Against Bolshevists Is Developing Around Odessa

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 25.—Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Taganrog: "General Denikin has crossed the Dnieper and occupied Berislav. Small forces helped by the goodwill of the peasantry are sweeping westwards and southwestwards toward Kief.

"On the approach of Denikin's forces the population of Elisabethgard rose against the Bolshevists and overturned the Soviet. The counter-revolution against the Bolshevists around Odessa has begun."

MEASURE AT HONGKONG AIMED AT FORMER FOES

They Will Not Be Permitted To Live In Colony Without Permit Under New Law

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, August 28.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Legislative Council has passed a Bill to prohibit former enemy aliens to reside within the Colony without a permit.

The duration of the Ordinance is three years and a person committing a breach thereof is liable to deportation, a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

Hongkong Declares Weihaiwei Infected

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, August 28.—Weihaiwei has been declared an infected port.

All Are Dissatisfied With Peace Treaty, Says Saionji On His Return From Paris

Marquis Tells His People Document Displeases Other Nations As Well As Japan---Tells Of Negotiations Of Powers At Conference

Tokio, August 24.—"Every nation is dissatisfied with the results attained at the Paris Conference," declared Marquis Saionji, chief of the Japanese Peace Mission, when told yesterday morning at Kobe that there are those in Japan who believe that Japan has not fared well in the drafting of the Versailles Treaty. The news did not interfere with the evident pleasure of the veteran statesman at being home again, a pleasure which he voiced.

"The first page of the Peace Treaty," the Marquis said, when he had received the press representatives aboard his steamer, the Atsuta Maru, "asserts that Japan and four other Powers are the principal Allies and that Japan is now entitled to participate in the affairs of Europe. There is not one nation that was represented at Paris which is entirely satisfied with the results attained there, and Japan is no exception to this rule and could not expect to be. Anyhow, the consummation of a treaty that terminates the war with Germany is a source of common satisfaction."

Greeted By Citizens

The arrival in Kobe yesterday morning of Marquis Saionji and other members of the peace delegation was made an occasion of enthusiastic welcome by the residents of that city. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha placed a couple of steam launches at the disposal of the newspaper men and others who wanted to extend their welcome home to Marquis Saionji and other members of the peace delegation, and among those who boarded the launches were Mr. Motoda, Seiyukai leader, and Mr. Takahashi, chief secretary of the Cabinet, who came down from Tokio for the purpose of receiving the returning envoy.

The launches went out as far as Wada Point and waited for the appearance of the Atsuta Maru, the N.Y.K. liner heaving in sight at an early hour and passing quarantine.

As soon as quarantine was finished the press men were allowed on board the steamer and Marquis Saionji received them on the deck and addressed them to the following effect:

Talks To Reporters

"I cannot tell you particulars of the peace conference before I submit my report to the Government but I will tell you something briefly. As you know my health was far from satisfactory when I left Japan on my mission, but fortunately my health has withstood the trial of foreign climates and I have been enabled to see you again. The peace conference was opened at Paris in the middle of January but owing to the indifferent condition of my health I could not arrive at Paris until March 2. For two months since then negotiations were continued among the Allies and the peace terms to be imposed on Germany were at last decided upon and handed to the German delegates on May 7. For about a month communications between the Allies and Germany continued over the Peace Treaty when the whole treaty was finally accepted and signed at Versailles on June 28. It may be noted as a significant fact that the signing of the Peace Treaty took place at the same place at which the coronation of the ex-Kaiser was performed.

League Important Part

"The Peace Treaty is a bulky document consisting of 340 clauses of which the most important stipulations are those which relate to the league of nations. I can hardly dwell on the clauses of the Treaty before I have reported the result of my mission to the Government. It may be said, however, that at the outset of the treaty it is provided Great Britain, America, France, Italy and Japan should be called the principal Allies. Thus a distinct line of demarcation is drawn between the five great Powers and other countries. The five great Powers are, in short, the mainstay of the league of nations and all subjects of international interest are to claim their attention. In other words, the consummation of a league of nations has produced a great change in the position of Japan in international politics. Hitherto Japan's political stage did not go beyond the Far East, but as the result of the consummation of the league of nations

(Continued on Page 3)

CHARGE HUNAN TUCHUN SOLD RICE TO JAPANESE

Peking Told Chang Chin-yao Realised Vast Profit In Questionable Deal

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 25.—The Chung Mei News Agency translates the following from the Yi Shih Pao:

The Government's delegate despatched to Hunan to investigate the reported sale of a large quantity of rice to Japanese merchants by Tuchun Chang Chin-yao has informed the Government that under the pretext of supplying foodstuffs to Peking and Tientsin General Chang purchased a million shih of rice and sold it to Japanese, making profit of $25 on every shih.

CHINA'S PROTEST UPHELD IN PARIS, IS REPORTED

Peking Hears Claims Made By Austria Will Not Be Put Into Treaty

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 25.—The Chinese press published a statement made by a semi-official news agency that Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has telegraphed to the Government the welcome news that the Powers uphold China's contentions regarding the Austrian demands. It is said that Mr. Lu has requested the Government to publish the protest it made to the Conference.

CONFERENCE OF TUCHUNS TO BE HELD IN PEKING

Announced General Purpose Is To Restore Normal Conditions Throughout Country

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 25.—It is understood that the Government intends to hold a conference at Peking which will be attended by personal representatives of all the Tuchuns. The main discussion will be on political affairs, but the following purposes will also be dealt with:

1.—To secure peace with the South, and then to restore normal conditions of commerce and industry.

2.—To investigate the effect of internal strife on foreign lives and interests in China.

3.—To secure effective co-operation of all provinces to suppress poppy cultivation and trade in noxious drugs.

4.—Finance, and

5.—Education.

Chinese Navy To Hold Maneuvers At Hukow

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 25.—Another translation by the Chung Mei News Agency from the Peking Jih Pao says that the Government is arranging this year's maneuvers, and that six percent of the navy will take part.

The maneuvers will be held at Hukow, Kiangsi on September 21, 22 and 23.

Now It's The Aerial Ambulance; Here's One Ready For Use

The aeroplane ambulance at work. The aero-ambulance can be sent quickly to the scene of an accident and return as speedily to a hospital. The photo shows attendants strapping an injured man on the ambulance.

To Resume Inquest Into Weiss' Death At U.S. Court Today

More Information Expected On Elgin Watch Found In Frenchtown Pawnshop

An Elgin wrist watch, similar to the one worn last Wednesday night by Mr. F. E. Weiss, was found in a pawnshop in the French Concession, later identified as Mr. Weiss' property and finally recognised by a watch repairer as the property of another person. The watch, pawned last Saturday, a few hours after Mr. Weiss' body was found off Pingliang Road in Yangtszepoo, promised to shed some light on the mystery of Mr. Weiss' disappearance and death.

Yesterday detectives of the Shanghai Municipal Police and United States Government authorities were busy attempting to substantiate reports that Mr. Weiss had been seen in various places on the night of his disappearance. All the reports were false yet the men working on the case gave out more encouraging reports last night than they did 24 hours ago.

A reward of $1,000 was offered yesterday by the Commissioner of Police for information concerning the movements of Mr. Weiss after 9:30 o'clock last Wednesday night or for details that will establish the circumstances of his death. The circulars were posted throughout the Settlement. They are printed in both Chinese and English.

Another possibility of gathering evidence went into the discard yesterday. Yangtszepoo police and men from the Public Works Department drained the pond near the gravemound where Mr. Weiss' body was found. Nothing was found, according to the police.

The inquest will be resumed today at the United States Court and definite knowledge may be obtained of the wrist watch found in the Frenchtown pawnshop. Very little evidence will be ready for the coroner's jury unless developments are rapid today and another adjournment will probably be requested by the United States District Attorney.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE OPENS THIS AFTERNOON

National Gathering Of Returned Men Begins With Reception At Y.M.C.A.

The first national conference of Western Returned Students will be officially opened this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock when a reception will be held by the local Western Returned Students' Union at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. From 6 to 8 o'clock, a business session of the delegates will be held.

Tomorrow at 11:30 a.m., another business session will be called and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the representatives will hold sectional conferences. The day will be concluded with a banquet at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel, Tibet Road at 8 o'clock at which Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Chief Peace Delegate for the South, will act as toastmaster.

Registration of outport delegates to the conference will begin this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Shun Pao Offices, 24 Hankow Road.

American Wire Systems Back In Private Control

Government Returns Cable And Telegraph Lines After Running Them For Year

New York, August 1.—Telephone and telegraph lines, which have been under the control of Postmaster General Burleson since August 1, 1918, returned to private control at midnight last night.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, announced that he would cut telegraph rates, except those on night letters, to the rates which prevailed before Post-master General Burleson made the 20 percent increase, adding however, that further increases in taxes and expenses might make it necessary later to advance rates for a part or whole of the 20 percent increase.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, indicated, when he was asked concerning the policy of his company, that it would stand on the increased rates and not meet the Postal's reduction. At the same time he asked for public support for the stand of the Western Union on the ground that its service supplied practically the whole country, maintaining many unprofitable offices for the sake of giving a service to the whole public, whereas its competitor maintained wires only where the business was most profitable.

The reduction in rates made by the Postal means that the Postal will handle telegrams in New York City for 25 cents instead of 30 cents: from New York to Chicago for 50 cents instead of 60 cents; from New York to Denver, 75 cents instead of 90 cents, and from New York to San Francisco, $1 instead of $1.20, with proportionate reductions on all other messages. The total telegraph business of the country, according to the figures of the Postal, is $80,000,000, the increased cost of the telegraph service to the public by the raise made by the Postmaster General being about $16,000,000. The saving to the public, according to the Postal, by its reduction will be approximately $4,000,000 on the annual business of $20,000,000.

Mr. Mackay's Statement

The statement of Mr. Mackay was as follows:

"In accordance with its promise to the public, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company at midnight tonight will reduce telegraph rates throughout the United States 20 percent by cutting off the 20 percent increase which Postmaster General Burleson put into effect April 1 (including leased wire rates), and restoring rates to what they were before Mr. Burleson seized the lines. In doing this we wish to state that if taxes and expenses continue to increase it will be necessary for the company to ask the indulgence of the public in again advancing telegraph rates for the whole or a part of this 20 percent. In order to continue to give fast service the present rates on interstate night lettergrams will not be disturbed for the present. We expect to reduce those rates a little later.

"The return of the wires tonight to their owners marks the end of an epoch and of this company's fight against a powerful effort by the Postmaster General and our opponents, the Bell Telephone-Western Union Companies, to eliminate the competition of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. It was a fight waged against heavy odds, but we had the whole-hearted support of the public and the press, and for this I am deeply grateful.

Mr. Carlton States Stand

When a statement was requested from President Carlton of the Western Union he dictated the following:

"The Western Union wires reach 22,525 separate communities. The only other telegraph system reaches 1,700 communities, or less than 8 percent of the total number served by the Western Union. The offices in over 20,000 small communities exclusively served by our wires are unprofitable to the company, yet such offices are essential to the country at large and must be maintained.

"If the Western Union restricted its business to those communities only between which service is profitable, which is the policy of the other telegraph system, then some 20,000 places now a part of the national system would have no telegraph service whatever.

"The American people have always recognised that public interest requires the maintenance of a large number of Post Offices not in themselves remunerative in order that the Post Office may serve the nation as a whole.

"The needs of Western Union employes for higher wages are recognised, not alone to meet living costs, but that the high standard of the telegraph efficiency may be maintained and improved through a proper esprit de corps. In this business the wages of labor represent 66 percent of the total cost of providing the service.

"We feel that the public is primarily interested in the adequacy of telegraph service. Having in mind the greatly increased cost of everything that enters into that service, it is hoped the telegraph using public will properly consider the adequacy and quality of service and the liberality of treatment of employes by a company which undertakes to reduce rates at this time.

"In the light of these facts we cannot see our way clear to do better than we are doing at this time. We shall strive to pay our employes a fair wage, having in mind the advanced cost of living, to ask a very moderate and wholly defensible income, and strive to serve the whole public to whom we are bounden efficiently and satisfactorily.

Edward Reynolds, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, made the following statement last night:

"Mr. Carlton says that the Western Union reaches 22,525 separate points, but he does not say that a very large percentage of the offices in these places are not Western Union offices, but are railroad offices, where the railroad pays the operators, the office rents, and the labor for constructing, maintaining,

(Continued on Page 3)

ALLIES PUT STOP TO SHIPMENTS OF ARMS TO RUMANIA

Bucharest Told Supplies Are Withheld Because Of Recent Actions

CONSIDERS BANAT

Council Asks Rumania To State Her Intentions In This District

MISSION TO BERLIN

Allied Agents To Direct Disposal Of All War Stores In Germany

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 25.—The Supreme Council has informed Rumania that in consequence of her proceedings, all contracts for the supply of war munitions to Rumania will be suspended and no supplies will be allowed to reach Rumania.

Asks Concerning Banat

Paris, August 23.—The Supreme Council has decided to ask Rumania her intentions regarding the Banat, which Servia fears Rumania is about to seize.

The Supreme Council has agreed to the recommendation of Marshal Foch to send to Germany immediately an Allied Commission to control the surrender and destruction of war material. The Commission should not have gone to Germany until peace was ratified.

Another Check On Germany

The Supreme Council has decided to forbid Germany to sell air material and to demand that she shall refund to the Allies any sums already obtained from such sales. There have been complaints of smuggling numerous aeroplanes into Denmark.

The Supreme Council has also decided to send a Commissioner to Flensburg to prevent the Germans violating the conditions of the partition of Slesvig.

Poles Attack In Silesia

Copenhagen, August 25.—It is reported that Polish troops have attacked the German forces in Upper Silesia at numerous places, suffering heavy losses.

Early Occupation Likely

Paris, August 25.—There is some likelihood of an early Allied occupation of Silesia, as the German delegation at Versailles has unofficially requested it. Consequently the Allies have asked General Dupont for details as regards the strength and composition of the forces necessary.

NEW BRITISH CRUISER COMING HERE SUNDAY

Colombo Recent Addition To Navy Will Be Unit Of Speedy Squadron

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Shanghai, August 28.—The light cruiser Colombo, which will arrive in the Whangpoo on Sunday, is a very recent addition to the British Navy, having been completed early this year. She has a displacement of 4,190 tons, is 450 feet long and 43½ feet beam, with a maximum draught of 16 feet 3 inches.

This warship, like all recent British light cruisers and torpedo destroyers, runs on oil fuel, carrying 950 tons of oil which gives her a cruising radius of 1,250 miles at full speed, 28 knots an hour, or 2,100 miles at a speed of 10 knots an hour.

She carries five 6-inch guns, two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, four 3-pounders and four double revolving torpedo tubes.

The three sister-ships of H.M.S. Colombo, the Carlisle, Capetown and Cairo will also shortly be on the China station, giving us a light cruiser squadron which for high speed and long cruising power combined with light draught and comparatively hard-hitting potentialities will be one of the best in the world.

Daniels Wants To Open Radio Stations To Business

Secretary Of Navy Sends Bill To House Recommending Use Of Service For Commerce

Washington, July 23.—Coincidental with the abolition today of cable censorship, Secretary Daniels sent to Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives, a bill for the commercialisation of the naval radio facilities of the Government. The navy is now permitted to handle commercial radio messages, but this is only under authority of war legislation, and with the ending of the present emergency the navy, under present laws, would not be allowed to handle commercial messages.

The purpose of the bill which Secretary Daniels submitted today is to throw the Naval Radio Service open to the business and commercial interests of the Nation, even after the present war "emergency" is over, in the resumption of competition with foreign enterprises and in the development of foreign commerce.

Secretary Daniels also sent to Speaker Gillett a letter in which he gives a bird's eye view of the present radio and cable situation based on a study, just completed by experts in the Communications Branch of the Navy Department.

Shows Service Is Inadequate

He points out the inadequacy of the cables to handle the present large overseas traffic, and asserts his belief that the Naval Radio Service, which controls 85 per cent. of the wireless facilities of the nation, can very materially assist in preventing what promises, under present laws, to be an intolerable situation in the business world."

Mr. Daniels asserts that with the abolition of cable censorship today the amount of traffic will become so heavy, especially to the Central Powers, that it is estimated a message probably will experience from two to three weeks delay in reaching its destination.

Secretary Daniels' Letter

"The subject of communication between the United States and foreign countries for the benefit of American business interests," said Secretary Daniels in his letter to Speaker Gillett, as well as for the promotion of a better understanding between nations, has been made the subject of careful study by this department, so far as can possibly be done, at the disposal of the general public in the resumption of commercial competition with foreign enterprises and in the development of the commerce of the nation to the point to which it should rightly attain.

"The ability to transact business depends upon communications, and unless the systems of communications are effective the transaction of business is made difficult in direct proportion to the facility with which the communications are handled. This is a well recognised fact, and its truth has been made so apparent by the numerous letters and despatches that has come to my notice recently on the subject of the inadequacy of the cables to handle the present, (not to mention the contemplated) very large amount of commercial message traffic, that I am convinced the Navy Department can assist materially in preventing what promises (under present laws) to be an intolerable situation in the business world, by using the communication facilities of this department which are now available and which, logically, should be so used.

"The fact is that this Department has an organisation already in excellent operating condition capable of handling all classes of commercial messages between ships and shore, and between points in the United States and transatlantic and transpacific points, and a large number of these messages are actually being handled. On the proclaiming of peace, the handling of this business by the Naval radio station will automatically cease, according to the present law, and the result will very probably be disastrous to American business interests.

"The present organisation of the Naval Communication Service was built up along careful studied lines and while it was designed primarily for the service of the Govevrnment the fact that the commercial interests of the nation should likewise be served to the utmost of its capacity, was a determining factor in its formation and development. Such a system was necessary for the purposes of national defense and concurrently for the benefit of American shipping, as, in many localities along our coast, the naval radio stations were the only stations through which communication was available to the mariners.

Lack Word From Congress

"As a result of the gradual development of this service, the Government now has at its disposal a means for remedying the very serious condition existing in our transcommunications, and the lack of authority from Congress for the employment of this service is the only obstacle in the way of affording the commercial interests of the country relief from the delays already experienced in their communication with foreign commercial firms.

"In the Pacific, the Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco and Seattle are seeking to employ the services of the naval radio stations for their business with Hawaii, the Philippines and the Orient. At present, the delay on cable messages in that ocean (Pacific) is about seven days, and this despite the fact that the naval radio high power stations are handling approximately 20,000 words a day, not counting Government messages. Unless authority is obtained for the naval stations to continue the handling of commercial messages, the delay will no doubt be doubled.

"This is clearly a situation that needs relief. It seriously affects all business below the United States and the countries of the Orient. There is, in fact, sufficient business for the cable commercial radio stations and navy radio stations. In a short time a new circuit (by radio) to Siberia (Vladivostok) via naval radio stations in Alaska will be in operation, and this should relieve the situation in that ocean very materially, provided, of course, the authority for naval radio stations to handle commercial messages is granted by the Congress.

On the Pacific coast of the United States the navy owns and operates the following stations:

San Diego transmitting and receiving to Hawaii and Siberia.

San Francisco transmitting to Hawaii.

Yerba Buena receiving from Hawaii.

Puget Sound, (Keyport,) transmitting to Alaska.

Puget Sound, (Navy Yard,) receiving from Alaska.

Astoria transmitting and receiving. Ketchikan, (Alaska only),

Cordova transmitting and receiving from Puget Sound, and Alaskan station. Relay to Siberia via St. Paul.

St. Paul, (Pribilof,) transmitting and receiving to Siberia, (Vladivostok).

The Marconi Company has the following stations on the Pacific:

Bolinas, Cal., transmitting and receiving to Hawaii.

Marshall, Cal., receiving from Hawaii.

Has Antiquated Apparatus

The Bolinas station is equipped with antiquated apparatus and causes very serious interference with other stations in the vicinity.

"In the Hawaiian Islands, the Navy Department owns and operates the following stations: Pearl Harbor, transmits to Pacific Coast, Guam, Philippines, Japan; Osia Point tranamits to Pacific Coast; Wailukee, receives simultaneously from Japan, Guam, Philippines and Pacific Coast.

The Marconi Company has the following stations in Hawaii:

Kanhku transmits to Pacific Coast.

Kokohead receives from Pacific Coast and Japan.

The Navy owns and operates a highpower station at Guam, which receives and transmits from and to the Philippines and Hawaii. There is no commercially owned radio at Guam.

"In the Philippines the navy owns and operates the high-powered station at Cavite. This station transmits to and receives from Guam, Hawaii, and Siberia, and transmits to China. There is no commercially owned high-powered station in the Philippines.

"The above stations are the only ones in the Pacific, on United States territory, capable of handling long-distance work—that is, messages that would ordinarily have to be placed on the cable. The cable suffers frequent interruptions, due to weather, character of bottom, &c., and especially is this the case between Guam and the Philippines. During such interruptions the naval radio stations have handled this traffic as far as they were able.

"It will be noted that the Marconi radio circuit reaches Japan only, by radio, while the Naval radio stations reach Guam, the Philippines, Japan, and is capable of working with China and Siberia, and does, in fact, transmit to Vladivostok, Siberia. The press association news of the world is suffering delays now in transmission to those countries in the Orient, and unless authority to continue the Naval radio circuit for commercial business is granted, this news matter will, of course, suffer in the same degree as the ordinary commercial messages.

"In the Atlantic cable traffic is also delayed, and upon the abolition of cable censorship on July 23 the amount of traffic will be so heavy, especially to the Central Powers of Europe, that it is estimated that a message will probably experience from two to three weeks' delay in reaching its destination. The situation seems to be so serious that business interests have made inquiries of this department as to the possibility of given priority to purely business messages on the cables. Here, again, this department's communication service can be utilised if Congress grants the necessary authority. There are a number of high-power radio stations in the Atlantic capable of transatlantic work, but no station will be ready to handle this commercial traffic satisfactorily for a number of months, if at all, except those high-power stations owned and controlled by the Navy Department.

"The high power naval radio stations in the Atlantic are: Annapolis, Md., transmits to Italy, France, England, Germany, and all countries in Western Europe. Sayville, N. Y., transmits to France, England, Germany, and to all countries in Western Europe. Otter Cliffs, Me., receives from Italy, France, England, Germany, and from all countries in Western Europe. Navy Department, Washington, receives from Italy, France, England, Germany, and from all countries in Western Europe.

"As an indication of the ability of the naval communication service to handle this transoceanic traffic, it is a fact that approximately 2,000,000 words have been handled by stations in which navy apparatus have been installed, during the past six months. This example alone should be sufficient to demonstrate the possibilities for the commercial world in the use of this department's system of radio communication. A pertinent fact in this connection is that many of the cables to countries in central, southern, and northern Europe pass via England or France, whereas the naval radio stations can work direct with high power stations in the immediate European country concerned, and any delays that may be occasioned by our commercial messages having to pass through cable offices of foreign countries will thus be obviated.

French Own Only Radio

"The only commercially-owned radio station on the Atlantic Coast of the United States that will be able to handle transatlantic messages is owned by foreign interests, (French), although the company is incorporated under the laws of one of the United States. This is the station at Tuckerton, N. J., and ability to handle the traffic continuously and efficiently is very doubtful.

"The Marconi Company have the following stations on the Atlantic Coast, designated for transatlantic work:

"Glace Bay, Canada.

"Marion, Mass., transmitting station.

"Gotham, Mass., receiving station.

"New Brunswick, transmitting station.

"Elmar, N. J., receiving station.

"The station at Glace Bay, Canada, is equipped with antiquated apparatus, as a result causing much interference to other stations.

"The Marion Station is equipped with a new type of apparatus but this station has never been successfully operated. Marconi engineers have been in this station in the employ of the Marconi Company during the war, in an attempt to put the apparatus in operating condition, but without success. The most recent information on this station is to the effect that its date of completion and readiness for operation is problematical, certainly not for a number of months.

"The station at New Brunswick will, from present information, have no apparatus in it on the conclusion of peace capable of operating with transatlantic stations, and months will probably be required before suitable apparatus can be installed.

Trouble At Peking Expected To Follow Arrest Of Students

Action Taken By Authorities After Party Made Vain Effort To Interview President

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 25.—It is reported that the Government intends to send back to their provinces all the men from Shantung and Kiangsu arrested by the police on Saturday, and to release the Peking people on bail. Up to the present all the arrested persons have been kept in custody.

Action Of Militarists Is Effort To Check Movement

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 25.—The arrest of the thirty-two representatives of the student and merchant organisations by the police after a vain attempt to secure an interview with the President is likely to lead to a serious situation, for the action is considered an attempt on the part of the militarists to prevent these organisations from raising any more protests concerning the manner in which they are acting throughout the country. That the Anfu politicians and the northern military leaders have a wholesome respect for the activities of the students and the merchants supporting them there is no doubt. It has come to their knowledge that the students are carrying on their propaganda in the interior during their vacations, and that their sincerity and energy are achieving results that in the end must do considerable harm to militarist influence in the country.

While the student and merchant organisations do not hold the President blameless, they do not hold him entirely responsible for the arrest of their representatives. They are of the opinion that the President is in such an unfortunate position that he is unable to give them protection or treat them as they would like. On the other hand they are most bitterly attacking the Anfu leaders and the militarists in Peking. They claim that they came to Peking with the most pacific intentions and that, when they were quietly making their way home, they were surrounded by large numbers of soldiers and placed under detention. Telegrams have been sent to all their associations and other bodies in sympathy with them, giving details of their case and explaining why they had come to Peking. It is anticipated that this will result in another strike of the students, and that the students will refuse to attend the educational institutions when they reopen after the Summer vacation. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the first student movement a large number of the students were arrested and that in the end, after they had organised huge demonstrations and camped around the palace, the students secured the release of their comrades. The fact that they were able to force the authorities to do this and were at the same time strong enough to secure an apology for their treatment will give an idea of the respect the Government had for the students and their organisation.

When the news of the arrest of their representatives becomes thoroughly circulated some interesting developments are anticipated, for already another body of representatives has been organised to demand to know from the President why the previous delegation was arrested. Many officials here are of the opinion that the authorities have made a mistake in causing their arrest, believing that it will only further strengthen the resistance of the student organisations and gain for them additional support from the people. They consider that the Government, by making martyrs of the delegation, is aiding the spread of the movement among the people whose sympathies are now aroused. The delegation had committed no breach of the peace, nor had they shown any inclination to do so.

All Right NOW, But What About When You're OLD?

The WELCOME sign is everywhere conspicuously displayed for the benefit of aged people of "means"—

But unto them that hath not when old age sets in, the world turns the cold SHOULDER.

The time to BEGIN to provide against old age is NOW! Open a SAVINGS account TODAY!

Lay away all you CAN—do it SYSTEMATICALLY, and you'll be independent in your declining years.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15, Nanking Road, Shanghai

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No Special Privileges Needed By Japan In China, Says Inouye

Head Of Bank Of Japan Shows How It Is To Nippon's Advantage To Compete On Equal Terms

Tokio, August 24.—"Cannot Japan compete with other nations in China without special privileges?" is the caption of an article contributed to the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon, a leading Tokio periodical, by Mr. J. Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, who was for many years President of the Yokohama Specie Bank before his recent appointment to the present post, according to the Japan Advertiser.

Now that the war is over, Mr. Inouye says the participants will hereafter concentrate their energy upon rehabilitating their lost trade and industry. While they are readjusting their domestic administrations they will also be exerting themselves to gain trade abroad. Statesmen and scholars in America fully realise the serious consequences resulting from the labor issue in connection with a possible depression of trade and industry. The concensus of public opinion in America is that in order to maintain her war-time trade and industrial activity she has no alternative but to try to extend her overseas trade by all means. Although her markets will be found all over the world, it is generally agreed that she will pay close attention to the Far East. There are indications pointing to great preparations now being made in England, France and other countries to extend their trade in the Far East, particularly in China, and the latter country will naturally be the center of international trade and economic strife.

Time For Privileges Past

There are many persons in Japan who have a wrong conception regarding matters in China. Some of them are likely to seek special economic and other privileges in China, Manchuria and Mongolia, but the time has passed when men may secure special privileges, as there is a growing tendency in the world in favor of equal opportunity and no a discrimination. Those persons in Japan who believe that Japan, against the trend of the world, can seek special privileges, thereby monopolising profits, are greatly mistaken. On the contrary, Japan may sustain serious losses, for in case she seeks special privileges the other nations will suspect her of being selfish, which may eventually become a great obstacle in her future expansion. There are more disadvantages than advantages in seeking special privileges and therefore Japan must not entertain such an antiquated idea, but must be firmly determined to engage in trade and industry with other nations on an equal footing and with equal opportunity for all. Progressive Japan can compete fairly with other nations in China, Manchuria and Mongolia without having any special privileges; she can even rest assured that she can win in the battle of commerce in the long run. Thanks to the war Japan was enabled to establish firmly her influence in China, and, with Germany and Russia almost entirely out of the field, and with England and America situated far from China there is every reason to believe that Japan will be dominant in China even though competing with these nations on an equal footing. This is fully testified by the trade returns for 1918 which are given below:

Imports To China

Principal Nations	Value
Japan	Y.590,879,000
Hongkong	384,395,000
England	118,239,000
America	139,086,000

Exports From China

Japan	Y.419,677,000
Hongkong	277,272,000
England	59,878,000
America	182,808,000

Japanese Predominate

There were 163,827 foreign residents in China at the end of 1913, of whom 80,219 were Japanese, and in 1918 there were 244,527 foreign residents, including 159,950 Japanese. This will show how rapid has been the increase in number of the Japanese residents in China. More particulars of the foreign population in 1918 follow:

Nationalities	Number
Japanese	159,590
Russians	59,719
British	7,953
Americans	5,766
Portuguese	2,417
Germans	2,651
French	2,580
Austrians	278
Other nations	3,213
Total	244,527

Although Russia shows a large number of residents in China she has not as much influence as this would indicate, their principal reason for going there being due simply to Russia's contiguity to China. China and Japan are bound by ties of racial relationship and their friendship has been cultivated for centuries, while, on account of her geographically susperior position to that of other nations, Japan is in a good position to compete with other nations in China.

As has been stated above Japan can easily compete with other nations in China without seeking special privileges in that country. In the matter of the proposed joint investment by the bankers of the leading nations in China Japan should consider this from a broad and far-reaching standpoint. When investments are properly made in the railways, mines and various industries in order to exploit China's natural resources it will not only be China, but also Japan which will be greatly benefitted in the future. Hitherto, the principal nations have had their own spheres of activities both for political and economic purposes, and as a result China's development has been slow. That a strong banking syndicate has been formed with an object of jointly investing in China is most welcome and all the troubles hitherto resulting from this source will be eliminated.

Railway Ownership Immaterial

Concerning the formation of this banking syndicate some people in this country advance a theory providing for the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia. This is a thoroughly mistaken idea inasmuch as the proposed syndicate is merely an economic organisation aimed at making joint investments; briefly speaking, to cooperate for the future welfare and happiness of China. Japan's special political privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia are fully recognised by the Powers and it is not necessary for Japan to seek economic privileges, too. Opinions are often expressed among the people here in favor of acquiring as many railway concessions as possible. It is, of course, advantageous from the standpoint of both political and economic reasons to have many railways in China. However, no matter whether they have been built by England, America or France, Japan uses the railways in China more than any other nation, and it is therefore not a matter of great consequence that all these railways should be owned by Japan. We must look upon such matters from a broader and higher standpoint.

Wire Systems In U.S. Returned To Owners

(Continued from Page 1)

and repairing the telegraph lines on the railroads running to these railroad stations. The Western Union, under exclusive contracts with these railroads, gets all the telegraph receipts and gives the railroads a certain amount of free telegraph service. If these offices are unprofitable, it is due to the fact that the Western Union, in its greed to keep the railroad contracts, has made ruinous contracts with the railroads. This is the fault of the Western Union, because its desire to deprive the Postal Company of this railroad business, leads it to pay any price to keep the Postal out. The result is that, because of this bad management of the Western Union in paying exorbitant rentals to the railroads to hold these offices, it compels the general telegraphing public to foot the bill.

"The cities and towns reached by both the Postal and Western Union originate 80 percent of the telegraph business.

"Then, too, the Western Union establishes branch offices in needless places, not for the purpose of getting legitimate telegraph business, but for the purpose of taking it away from the Postal Company regardless of expense. It pays enormous rentals to hotels for the privilege of establishing offices therein and commissions to apartment house owners and superintendents for the exclusive business therein. It maintains an enormous soliciting department for the purpose of taking business away from the Postal Company. The intimation that the Postal Company does not pay its operators as much as the Western Union is contrary to the facts. We pay our operators more than the Western Union.

"The real trouble with the Western Union is that there is no careful management, and the result is that it cannot operate at a reasonable cost, and the American public is now asked by it to pay for its reckless ambition to take business away from the Postal Company regardless of the cost.

The return of the properties will not result in any physical changes, or changes of policy, beyond the return to old rates by the Postal. For the last two or three months the executive organisation of the Postal Telegraph Company has been in control of its own property, while the Western Union has been actively directed by Newcomb Carlton and its former officials without interruption during the period of Government ownership.

Ambitious plans, which were announced by the Postmaster General for the merging of offices where service was duplicated by the two companies and for otherwise effective economies by combining the properties of the competing companies, have not been carried into effect, and no work of separating or unscrambling the two plants is needed.

FIRE IN GARAGE

Fire in the Nippon Garage on North Szechuen Road near Jukong Road shortly before midnight last night destroyed one automobile, damaged another and burned a portion of the building before it was extinguished. The loss is estimated to be Taels 4,500. The manner in which the blaze started is not known.

All Dissatisfied With Peace Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

her political interest has become worldwide.

"There is no denying the fact that much dissatisfaction exists in some of the allied countries regarding the result of the peace conference. This would perhaps be inevitable considering that the conference had many conflicting interests to reconcile. Once a well-known journalist told me that he believed that there was no prospect of peace being ever concluded in view of the divergent claims put forward by the Allies. This would show the very difficult nature of the task the peace conference had had to deal with in reconciling the conflicting claims of the various countries. It speaks volumes for the allied countries in displaying the spirit of reconciliation and concession and in bringing the Peace Treaty into consummation for the sake of the peace of mankind."

Reception Enthusiastic

On landing the party was giving an enthusiastic reception, Governor Ariyoshi reading an address of welcome, to which Marquis Saionji fittingly replied. The Kobe waterfront was decorated in honor of the homecoming.

Marquis Saionji will leave Kobe at 7.40 o'clock this morning and is expected to arrive at Tokio Station at 8:25 this evening. Mr. Hara, the Premier, Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will go to Shidzuoka to receive the returning envoy, leaving Tokio at 8:30 this morning.

In the Saionji party are Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Lieutenant-General Nara, Mr. and Mrs. Saionji Jr., Dr. Miura, and Mr. K. Fukui, business delegate.

En route, the party was greeted at Colombo by the Japanese warship Tone, which gave the Marquis the usual naval honors. At Colombo, reports Captain Inatsu of the Atsuta Maru, the party also saw the Japanese boycott in full blast.

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"GRIPOLY" Solid Woven Belting has triple twisted indestructible edges. It resists heat, damp, grease, friction and guide forks, as no other belting can. It does not stretch nor slip. It is the most efficient all-round belting—better than leather, balata, or any other make of textile belting. These claims have been proved by tests of which we will furnish particulars.

Let us know your requirements and we will tell you the type of "Gripoly" Belting which best suits your needs.

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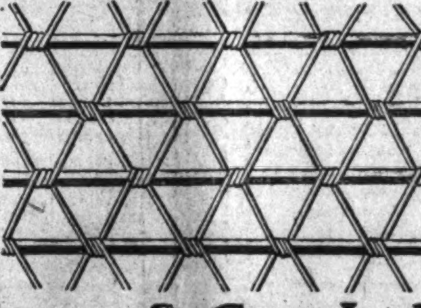

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"PRICELESS"

is a popular way of describing anything which has proved to be of exceptional value, and may therefore be employed to describe that old and favourite preparation—Beecham's Pills. The ever-increasing army of men and women who have experience of this excellent medicine generally use some such phrase as "priceless" or "Worth a guinea a box" when speaking of Beecham's Pills. This is certainly high praise. But it is well-merited. Beecham's Pills have proved, times out of number, to be a "priceless" preparation in the treatment of digestive ailments. They bring relief; they safeguard the health; they effect remarkable cures. All who suffer in any way from biliousness, sick headache, constipation, impaired appetite, and the resulting loss of energy and want of tone should take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.

Owing to immediate alterations in

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Great Reductions

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Made in—Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum sizes.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes were among the first to be manufactured in England and have consistently retained their popularity to the present time.

Guaranteed Manufactured in England.

"The Cigarette with the Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

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If not, try
WATSON'S HIGH-CLASS AERATED WATERS

They are pure, wholesome and absolutely safe: they make you fit and keep you fit.

The perfect purity of our waters is ensured by a battery of Berkefeld filters of the latest design, and the influence of powerful ultra-violet rays. In fact our sterilisation is the last word in the sterilisation of water.

The ingredients used by us are of the best quality only, and are all of British manufacture.

Demand price list and try our waters.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
16 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Telephones: Town office and depot, Central 2726
Factory, North 795

MAGISTRATE WONG IS KILLED BY LANDSLIDE

Telegram From Kuling Tells Of Deaths Of Three In Disaster There

The report that Mr. Wong Soong-sung, one of the senior magistrates of the Mixed Court, his friend, named Chiang Mong-chiu, and his coolie, Shen Ping-kwen, were crushed to death by a landslide in Kuling Tuesday was confirmed yesterday. The confirmation came late in the afternoon by a telegram from Mr. Yen Chia-chi, former head of the Financial Bureau of Shantung, who shared the house with Mr. Wong's party in Kuling.

According to the message, the landslide took place at three o'clock Wednesday morning. It struck Mr. Wong's house and demolished that portion of the building occupied by Mr. Wong's party. Mr. Yen who occupied the other portion escaped without injury. The local police performed first aid work and when the officer discovered Mr. Wong's body, life was almost instinct. A foreign doctor was sent for and Mr. Wong died shortly after his arrival. The telegram further said that Mr. Wong and his party of two were the only three men killed.

The eldest son of Mr. Wong, accompanied by a relative, Mr. Hung, and a servant left for Kiukiang yesterday morning. Mr. Chiang's family, which is also in Shanghai, has been notified and members will leave for the scene of accident this morning.

Mr. Harold Browett, senior member of the British bar, made regretful mention of the report yesterday morning when the session was opened before American Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Li, expressing his own deep and sincere sorrow over the reported accident and the regret which he felt sure was also felt by the other members of the bar.

Today's Band Programs

S. M. Public Band

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(a) in the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Old Glory goes marching on .....Klickmann
2. Overture—Charles VI ....Halevy
3. Waltz—Amourouse ..... Berger
4. Selection—
   The Dairymaids .....Rubens
5. (a) Ocn Step—When the lilies bloom in France again.....Cobb
   (b) Fox Trot—
   Made in America .....Lake
6. Selection—
   The Grass Widow .....Hirsch

(b) in the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:

1. March—
   The Lion of St. Mare....Fabiani
2. Overture—Fra Diavolo ....Auber
3. Waltz—Les Sirenes ...Waldteufel
4. Selection—
   Princess Ida ..... Sullivan
5. (a) Fox Trot—Zudera ..Shannon
   (b) One Step—Oh Johnny! Oh Johnny! Oh! .....Olman
6. Waltz—
   The Call of the Woods....Tyers
7. (a) Song—Somewhere a voice is calling .....Tate
   (b) Fox Trot—
   Indianola ..... Ondvas
8. Selection—
   Folk Songs of Italy..Barpozetti

A. DE KEYGER,
Conductor-in-Charge.

French Municipal Band

Performance by the French Municipal Band will be given today, weather permitting, at the Koukaza Public Garden at 6 p.m., program as follows:

1. Stars and Stripes—Marche..Souza
2. La Tambourin—Danse ....Flowell
3. La Fille du Regiment—
   Fantaisie ..... Donizetti
4. Clair de Lune—Serenade...Moret
5. Santiago—
   Valse Espagnole .....Corbin
6. Fanfare des Dragons..—Glodomir

J. F. HEYMANS,
Le Chef de Musique.

Body Of Engineer Found In Whangpoo

River Police Recover Body Of Man Off Jason Drowned Tuesday

The body of Third Engineer Wells of the Blue Funnel steamer Jason, drowned in the Whangpoo shortly after midnight Tuesday, was recovered late yesterday afternoon by river police who dragged the river all day Thursday and yesterday.

The body was removed to the Fearon Road Mortuary and an inquest will be held at the British Court this morning.

News Brevities

Three Chinese, two of them women, were sentenced by the Mixed Court yesterday for permitting public opium smoking in their domiciles. The man and one woman were ordered to pay fines of $100 or go to jail for two months and the other woman was fined $75. Six men found smoking in the places were fined $3 each or given three days' imprisonment. All opium and paraphernalia were confiscated.

• • •

On Wednesday night a Chinese stopped by a police search party at Foochow and Yunnan Roads was found to be in possession of a revolver. In the Mixed Court yesterday he pleaded that he had been commissioned to buy the weapon by a man in Frenchtown who afterward refused to take delivery of it. The case was remanded one week.

• • •

Mr. W. J. Cassady, manager of the manufacturing and purchasing departments of the American Cotton Oil Company, arrived in Shanghai on the Empress of Russia and is at present stopping at the Astor House.

• • •

A lodging house keeper was fined $10 in the Mixed Court yesterday for failure to report to the Health Office a death which occurred on his premises. A health inspector testified that the woman who died was suffering from choleraic diarrhoea.

• • •

A collecting shroff formerly employed by the Venus Life Insurance Company's Foochow branch appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of embezzling the company's funds. The case was remanded for special hearing.

WHOSE MAIL PARCEL?

The U.S. Post Office also has a mystery on its hands. In the last parcel post shipment it received one large parcel which appears to be all in order, except for the fact that no consignee is specified. The only inscription which can be figured as indicating the addressee involves the letters "C C," enclosed in a triangle. If this announcement carries enlightenment to anyone expecting a parcel the postal authorities would be glad if he'd drop in and claim the goods.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Aug. 24, Leeranchin Curio Dealer, Shanghai—New York.
Aug. 24, Spence Hotel Astor, Shanghai—Montreal.
Aug. 26, Mrs. Geo. Deb Keim c/o Cannons Party Astor House, Shanghai—New York.
Aug. 27, Uatco, Shanghai—San Francisco.

-:- French War Funds -:-

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3 anonymous subscriptions ($50 each)	150.00
1 anonymous subscription	40.00
1 anonymous subscription	20.00
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2 anonymous subscriptions ($10 each)	20.00
7 anonymous subscriptions ($5 each)	35.00
2 anonymous subscriptions ($3 each)	6.00
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	$1,478.00

	Tls.
Joseph Bros.	100.00
Mission des Lazaristes: Missions Etrangeres (Tls. 50 each)	100.00
Oodsi Freres	25.00
M. Myers, E. Huber, J. Gilis, R. F. (Tls. 10 each)	40.00
J. B. Audigier, L. Baillif, C. Vidal (Tls. 5 each)	15.00
1 anonymous subscription	25.00
1 anonymous subscription	10.00
	Tls. 315.00

Special Donations

G. Calavitis	$33.08
M. Dumont, for the War Orphans	10.00
C. Berthier, for the Blind Soldiers	30.00
Anonymous	60.00
Can. Price (ascension en Ballon au Jardin de Verdun le 27/7/19)	50.00
	$183.08

Mr. W. Brant, for the War Orphans	Tls. 200.00
	Francs
Mr. E. E. Shamoon, for the War Orphans	1,000.00
Mr. E. E. Shamoon, for the Blind Soldiers	1,000.00
	Francs 2,000.00

	$	Tls.
Credit for the Account of the French Red Cross in Siberia	141.09	22.50
Credit for the Account of the French Wounded Soldiers from Shanghai	141.09	22.50

	Francs
Sent to the "Secours aux Rapatries" (Orphans)	1,000
Sent to the "Amis du Soldat Aveugle"	1,000

$1,378.90 at 72.9=Tls. 1,005.20+Tls. 470.00=Tls. 1,475.20=Frs. 14,825.90, for which the Head Office of the "Banque de l'Indo-Chine," in France, has been instructed to make the following payments:

	Francs
Secours aux Rapatries (Orphelins)	2,975.10
Invalides de la Guerre	1,853.50
Amis du Soldat Aveugle	1,203.70
Aide et Assistance Coloniale	1,781.55
Hopital Auxfliaire de Sceaux	293.05
La Protection du Reforme No. 2	3,359.50
Secours aux Pays Reconquis (Fund for War Devasted Villages)	3,359.50
	Francs 14,825.90

P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAFEGUARD THE CHILDREN

Against Summer Ills

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time, and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness.

The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of these Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, and if sickness comes suddenly they help bring the little one through.

Baby's Own Tablets make teething easy, are a positively harmless remedy for simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea and worms. Obtainable from druggists, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

"PHONE WEST" 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
ORIENTAL MOTOR COMPANY, 77 ROUTE VALLON

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Model 10 "A"
Direct from Remington Factory
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Branches—Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin.
Sole representatives for China, including Hongkong and Macao.

The Ideal Garter for the hot weather is the "Ivory Garter"

because,
There is no metal to rust.
There are no pads.
It is comfortable.
It does not scratch the leg.
It does not tear the socks.
It looks good.

Obtainable from all outfitters or wholesale from the Sole Agents
Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

"Recess"

"Recess" is a large size Virginia Cigarette—Imported From England

For sale by all leading Tobacconists throughout China

DRINK
RED ROC
The Perfect Water

THE
Great Northern Garage Co.
COSY
COMFORTABLE
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

Rowng Club Gala Starts Tonight

Arrangements are now completed for the 14th annual swimming gala and aquatic sports of the Shanghai Rowing Club which starts this evening and concludes tomorrow evening. The first event is scheduled at 9:15 sharp each night. The bath building is looking its best, with tiers of seats arranged all round, and is decorated tastefully with flags and bunting. Ceiling fans have been installed for the comfort of spectators, for whom an "Interval for Refreshments" also has been inserted in the program each evening.

The program in full for this evening is as follows:

Officials:

Judges—Messrs. P. Fowler, P. Crighton, H. N. Olsen, H. P. B. Jones, A. G. Mossop.

Umpire—Mr. W. J. Gande.

Starter—Mr. D. H. Cooke

Check Starter—Mr. D. Campbell.

Timekeepers—Mr. H. F. Merrill and Mr. F. A. Sampson.

Competitors' Stewards—Mr. D. M. Graham and Mr. W. G. Smith.

Handicappers—Mr. T. R. Macdonald and Mr. L. Bertes.

Decorations—Messrs. Aagesen and Jensen.

Advertising, Printing and Programs—Messrs. Gande and Macdonald.

Refreshments—Messrs. Gande and Jones.

The full list of events is:

1.—One Length Handicap (Final).
2.—Life Saving Race—Two Lengths.
3.—Ladies' and Boys' Diving.
4.—Club Championship.
5.—One Length Boy Members' Handicap.
6.—Throwing the Polo Ball.
7.—Two Lengths (Final).
8.—Mixed Team Race.
9.—Naval Race.
10.—Two Lengths Boy Members' Handicap.
11.—Long Plunge Shanghai Championship.
12.—Spring Board Diving.
Water Polo—Jiangdaws v. S.R.C.

Event 1.—One Length Handicap.—(Final).

	Secs.	Goes at
1.—A. E. Donald	3	Go.
2.—A. P. Goldman	1	2
3.—E. A. Brodie	Scr.	3
4.—E. V. Fetherstonhaugh	Scr.	3

Event 2.—Life-Saving Race.—(Two lengths).

Competitors to swim one length, rescue dummy and return to starting point. All to be dressed in slips, costume, boots, trousers, shirt or singlet, jacket and hat.

E. V. Fethertonhaugh, J. H. Johnston, J. B. Brown, W. M. S. Brand, K. A. Mansfield, A. P. Goldman, S. Yates, T. R. Macdonald, A. E. Donald, L. Bertes, E. A. Brodie, E. G. Barnes.

Event 3.—Ladies' and Boys' Diving.—(One dive each from 3rd. and 6th steps).

Messrs. L. Focken, D. Focken, C. Richards, E. McMurdo, M. Richards, G. Strike, C. Brown, R. D. Parkin, M. Brodie, E. M. Everett, A. Morton.

Event 4.—Club Championship.—Distance 100 yards. (Previous to 1914, 98 yards).

Competitors will draw for stations in this event.

E. V. Fetherstonhaugh, J. B. Brown, W. M. S. Brand, E. A. Brodie, A. P. Goldman.

Event 5.—One Length Boy Members' Handicap.—First in each heat to swim in final. (Event 4 Second day).

Heat 1.

	Secs.	Goes at
1.—M. Brodie	Scr.	11
2.—R. D. Parkin	1	10
3.—C. Brown	2	9
4.—L. Barkus	3	8

Heat 2.

	Secs.	Goes at
1.—E. M. Everett	4	7
2.—R. Symington	4	7
3.—R. Witschi	2	9

Heat 3.

	Secs.	Goes at
1.—E. Shekury	6	5
2.—A. Morton	6	5
3.—C. Shekury	6	5

Heat 4.

	Secs.	Goes at
1.—D. Starling	7	4
2.—G. W. Jensen	8	3
3.—S. Godkin	11	go

Event 6.—Throwing Polo Ball.—(Handicap).

1.—W. M. S. Brand	Scratch
2.—A. P. Goldman	Recs. 5 feet
3.—P. S. Page	Recs. 7 feet
4.—A. E. Donald	Recs. 7 feet
5.—J. B. Brown	Recs. 8 feet
6.—E. A. Brodie	Recs. 8 feet
7.—J. H. Johnston	Recs. 10 feet
8.—C. Fuxman	Recs. 10 feet
9.—S. Yates	Recs. 10 feet
10.—E. V. Fetherstonhaugh	Recs. 10 feet
11.—K. A. Mansfield	Recs. 15 feet
12.—E. G. Barnes	Recs. 15 feet

Event 7.—Two Lengths Handicap.—(Final).

	Secs.	Goes at
1.—E. V. Fethertonhaugh	Scr.	3
2.—E. A. Brodie	1	2
3.—J. B. Brown	3	go
4.—A. P. Goldman	3	go

Event 8.—A Mixed Team Race.—Three teams, five a side, each to swim one length.

M. Brodie, Miss L. Focken, S. Godkin, Miss M. Richards, S. Yates.

R. D. Parkin, Miss C. Richards, G. W. Jenssen, Miss G. Strike, E. G. Barnes.

C. Brown, Miss E. McMurdo, D. Starling, Miss N. Johnston, S. Starling.

Odd numbers will start from shallow end.

Event 9.—Naval Race.—Two Lengths.

Event 10.—Two Lengths Boy Members Handicap.

	Secs.	Goes at
1.—R. Symington	9	go
2.—R. D. Parkin	7	2
3.—C. Brown	3	6
4.—M. Brodie	Scr.	9

Event 11.—Long Plunge—Shanghai Championship.—Time limit, one minute.

E. V. Fetherstonhaugh	S.R.C.
W. M. S. Brand	S.R.C.
J. H. McGregor	S.I.S.C.
G. V. Jensen	S.I.S.C.

Event 12.—Springboard Diving.

Points for this event in conjunction with event 9 on second day, to count for the Holloway Challenge Cup.

Three running dives and one swallow dive.

1.—W. M. S. Brand.
2.—K. A. Mansfield.
3.—A. E. Donald.
4.—A. P. Goldman.
5.—E. A. Brodie.
6.—J. B. Brown.

Maximum—10 points per dive.

Water Polo

Jiangdaws (White) v. S. R. C. (Blue).

Jiangdaws—A. K. Brown; W. J. Brown, T. W. R. Wilson; I. D. Macdonald; E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown, K. A. Mansfield.

Club—E. G. Barnes; D. H. Cooke, A. E. Donald; L. Bertes; J. H. Johns, H. D. Rodger, W. M. S. Brand.

Referee—Mr. P. Fowler.

Timekeeper—Mr. H. F. Merrill.

Coal Scores—Messrs. J. H. Johnston and S. A. Starling.

S.R.C. AND FRENCH CLUB WIN IN TENNIS LEAGUE

Defeat Cricket Club And Japanese Players In Five Straight Sets

The Shanghai Recreation Club defeated the Shanghai Cricket Club yesterday afternoon in the Tennis League in five straight sets. The results follow:

H. Ollerdessen and Wade beat Knight and Wheen 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Manley and Hawes beat Middleton and Graham 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

Stellingwerff and C. Ollerdessen beat Caulton and Read 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.

Smith and Willis beat Beatty and Clifton 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Main and Veitch beat Wilson and Clifford 6-0, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.

The Cercle Sportif Francais had an easy time with the Japanese Lawn Tennis Club on the former club's ground yesterday. The French Club players took the five sets without difficulty.

The results:

Toussaint and MacEachran beat Tanaka and Okada 5-0, 6-1, 6-3.

Chill and George beat Hiashi and Kojima 6-0, 8-6, 6-2.

Knowles and Wichers beat Toyosome and Nakamura 6-3, 3-6, 9-7, 6-4.

Grant and Hargreaves beat Nanajima and Takizawa 2-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Maughan and Haussmann beat Endo and Fukuda 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

S.V.C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C., Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

No. 68. Range Program—The following amendments in the Range Program for September are published for the information of all concerned:

Sunday September 7, read Japanese Co. 6 to 9 a.m.

Wednesday September 17, read "Special" Constabulary 4 to 7 p.m.

Wednesday September 24, read "Special" Constabulary 4 to 7 p.m.

No. 69. Renewal of Commissions—The commissions of the undermentioned officers have been renewed for a further period of three years.

Capt. L. E. Canning Staff from April 8, 1919.

Capt. C. H. Godfrey Staff from June 29, 1919.

Capt. R. W. Davis Artillery from June 3, 1919.

Capt. C. D. Pearson Engineers from May 23, 1919.

Capt. G. M. Billings Reserve of Officers from May 23, 1919.

Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith Machine Gun Co. from March 10, 1919.

No. 70. Resignation—The following resignation has been accepted by the Council with regret and is published in the Municipal Gazette August 28, 1919: Machine Gun Co. Lieut. W. H. Rogers.

No. 71. Leave—Long leave has been granted to the following Officers:

Light Horse. 2/Lt. H. G. F. Robinson September 3, 1919, to March 2, 1920.

"A" Co. British. Capt. W. J. Monk September 1, 1919, to February 29, 1920.

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Surveying Compasses
Air Meters Hand Levels
Sphygmomanometers
Fever Thermometers, etc.

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Taylor Instrument Companies
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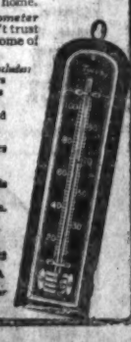

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Municipal Investment Bank

Office: Finance Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council
24B Kiangse Road (Telephone Building), Shanghai

DEPOSITS paid in now will carry interest from September 5, 1919 to March 5, 1920 at the rate of **6 per cent. per annum.**

Deposits may be of any amount in Dollars or Taels. Dollar deposits will be converted into Taels at the rate of the day on which they are received.

On March 5, 1920, debentures in the current 7 per cent. Loan (in denominations of Tls. 100 or multiples of Tls. 100) will be allotted depositors to the maximum amount permitted by their accounts. Accounts will be debited with the allotment at the price at which the Council is issuing debentures at the date of the allotment.

Copies of the Rules [redacted] application

An Ideal Method of S[redacted] Money at one and [redacted]

Abyssinians To Take Store Of 'Yankee Notions' Home

Ice Cream Freezers And Garden Hose, Linoleum And Lawn Mowers, Window Screens And Clothes Wringers Among Purchases Made By Visitors

New York, July 30.—When the members of the Abyssinian mission, who have been the guests of this country for several weeks, depart for home next week they will take with them enough supplies of various kinds to furnish several homes and delight the hearts of their respective wives and many children.

Yesterday afternoon they went on a shopping expedition that came to an end at 5.30 o'clock only because the stores were closing then, so the rest of the shopping will have to be done on Monday. There were six persons in the party that left the Waldorf-Astoria about 3 o'clock, which included a Prince and a Mayor of Abyssinia, their secretaries, a representative from our Department of State and a United States army officer.

The Abyssinians, in their picturesque costumes of white with long flowing black satin capes, felt hats and green walking sticks caused many a neck to crane along Fifth Avenue as they drove up to Tiffany's. Their capes are lined with red satin and have narrow green velvet collars. Under these wraps, which are fastened with a tiny row of brass buttons, the visitors wear a woolen toga, containing yards and yards of wool. The costume looked very warm and the wearers commented frequently during their drive from Tiffany's to Wanamaker's about the heat. But never a button did they unbutton.

At the first stop the Prince ordered a seal made for the stationery he is going to take home to the Empress and one for the heir apparent. He admired the beautiful stones that were shown him, but none was purchased.

It was in the department store that the purse strings of the victors were unloosed. They were the delight of the two salesgirls who stayed after the last bell had rung to help their patrons select linoleum, rugs, lawn mowers, meat choppers, clothes wringers, ice cream freezers, window screens, toys, &c. They wanted at least one of everything they saw—regardless of the price.

Not once did they ask the cost of anything that took their fancy, but speedily ordered one, two or three of various articles. The ice cream freezers particularly seemed to appeal to them. Ato Sinkae, secretary to Prince Dedjasmatch, bought three freezers of the one-quart size, with full directions for making. Next he wanted the girl to sell him a machine for making ice—but that was something the store did not carry, she told him.

A water filter, sprinkling hose, porch chairs, croquet sets and curtains are some of the things which the visitors want to take home to their wives, and G. Cornell Tarler, representing the State Department, and Capt. P. Morrissey, U. S. A., who are serving as hosts of the country and guides to the mission, will aid in making these purchases on Monday.

Today the party will be entertained at luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria by Rodman Wanamaker and Police Commissioner Enright. After luncheon they will motor to Sheepshead Bay to view the police games from the Commissioner's box.

Prince Dedjasmatch, as spokesman for his fellow countrymen, yesterday expressed their appreciation for their reception in this country. They have visited Washington, Detroit, Niagara Falls and other cities. The Prince sat up all night when travelling so that he would not miss any of the scenery.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Peking Diplomatic Commission is of the opinion that if China refuses to sign the Austrian treaty of peace, the international situation will be more difficult and China will fall into the trap set by a certain country. While hoping that the pact will be presented for signature in its original form, the commission favors China's signing even if certain concessions have to be made. This, the commission believes, will enable China to air her grievances after her admission into the League of Nations.

The Old Parliament and the militarists of the Kwangtung clique are opposed to the appointment of Mr. Wang Yi-tang as the chief peace delegate. The Canton Government, however, thinks that the opposition would amount to a rejection of the peace negotiations and would enable the Central Administration to have an excuse to complain about the insincerity of the South for peace. The government will not make any replies at present, but will wait for the expressions from the various provinces.

General Pao Kwei-ching, the new Kirin Tuchun, has asked to have his yamen removed to Changchun, so that the seat of government will be in the heart of the province and he will be able to control his subordinates more easily.

Admiral Lin Pao-yi has left Kwangtung with his fleet for Fukien. His action is believed to demonstrate to both the Northern and Southern authorities that his allegiance with either would make a vast difference in this hour of internal conflict.

GOVERNMENT RAIL FIGURES

A total revenue of $1,892,150 is shown in the Chinese Government Railways report for the first ten days of July, an increase of $129,979 over the returns for the same period in 1918. The accumulated total since January 1 was $42,909,463, showing an increase over corresponing figures for last year of $2,879,006, or an increase of 6.71 percent. The number of traffic train miles run since January 1 was 6,620,526, an increase over the same period in 1918 of 302,967, or 4.58 percent.

Navy Has Demobilised 316,554 Enlisted Men

Washington, July 28.—Demobilisation of the navy is progressing satisfactorily, according to a Navy Department announcement today. A total of 316,554 enlisted men have been discharged since the armistice was signed, of whom 94,306 were enlisted in the regular service and 222,248 were members of the reserve force who were released to inactive duty, subject to call. More than 22,500 reserve officers have been returned to civil life, and 7,124 are still on duty.

There still are 7,000 enlisted men of the reserve force on duty, most of them aboard transports. They will be released as rapidly as recruits can be obtained to take their places. It is expected all of the reserve officers and men remaining in the service will be released within two months.

Recruiting now is more encouraging, the rate of new enlistments being about 5,000 monthly. Both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets are still shorthanded, however. Naval officers expect the arrival of the Pacific Fleet on the west coast to result in stimulating recruiting throughout the West.

In The Big Leagues
Standings August 8

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	59	36	.621
Detroit	54	40	.574
St. Louis	51	41	.554
Cleveland	52	42	.553
New York	51	42	.549
Boston	43	53	.448
Washington	39	58	.402
Philadelphia	25	65	.278

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	64	29	.688
New York	58	30	.659
Chicago	49	42	.538
Brooklyn	45	44	.506
Pittsburgh	43	50	.462
Philadelphia	35	52	.402
Boston	33	54	.379
St. Louis	33	58	.363

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Los Angeles	69	48	.590
Vernon	67	49	.578
Salt Lake	63	47	.572
San Francisco	59	54	.522
Sacramento	51	60	.459
Oakland	54	64	.458
Portland	48	62	.436
Seattle	40	70	.364

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin and ports: Mrs. Bargli, Mrs. Muller and child, Mrs. Feely, Misses Tonkin and Wood, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Stardly and 3 children, Messrs. Wyngaarter, Nisson.

Per I.-C. s.s. Wingsang from Hankow: Miss Carpenter.

Per C. N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin and ports: Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mme. Bretel, Messrs. Williams, Warrant, Komaroff, Clark and Law.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst, Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. H. Forrest, C. S. Sarff and child, W. E. Bowerman, Shu, Kakuda, Takeda, Ikeda, Shiraishi, Abe, Kitagawa, Fukuda, Ohno, Ikeda.

Per S.M.S. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dairen: Mrs. M. A. Bayldon, Mrs. Earanger, Mrs. A. Sheckman, Mrs. Turenne and baby, Miss Rebedul, Messrs. Bendersky, H. C. Bayldon, L. E. de Cramm, Wetrin, Rebedul, Byrak.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. H. Walker, C. R. M. Young.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. M. Rafen, Messrs. H. Peters, G. Frankland; for Chefoo: Mr. G. R. Barry; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ost, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Knowles, Miss M. McMichael, Messrs. Miller, W. J. Pootinger, F. Le Roux, L. Staderman.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Strusberg, and 2 children, Mrs. Poroshenko, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bough, Mr. and Mrs. Longdot and 2 children, Messrs. L. A. Chill, E. S. Conell, E. Schogh, Maitland, Chin, E. Chin, F. H. Chen, A. L. Chu, Chang, Yao, Sani, Bell, Mann, Dr. Wong.

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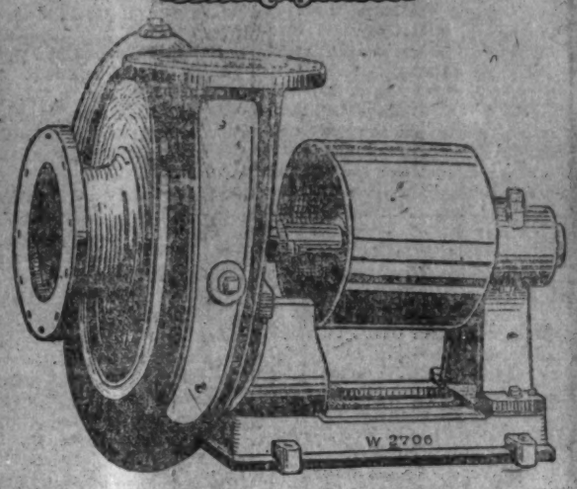

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Empress of Japan	Oct. 10	Empress of Asia	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 27	Empress of Japan	Dec. 14

Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong		Shanghai to Hongkong direct	
Empress of Asia	Sept. 19	Empress of Japan	Oct. 7
Empress of Russia	Oct. 17	Monteagle	Oct. 8
Empress of Asia	Nov. 14		

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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To conform with U. S. Postal regulations all advertisements of Wines, Spirits and Liquors have been removed.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1919

Municipal Notification

No. 2646.

Municipal Investment Bank.

WITH a view to the provision of facilities for accumulating savings for periodical investment in Municipal Debentures, the Council has sanctioned the establishment of a Municipal Investment Bank.

Deposits will be accepted by the Bank during the first five days of each month and will be converted twice yearly into Municipal Debentures. Pending their conversion interest will be allowed at the rate from time to time advertised.

The rules governing deposits are as follows:—

1.—Deposits may be for any amount in Taels or Dollars local currency. Dollar deposits will be converted into Taels at the rate of the day on which they are received.

2.—Deposits will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24B Kiangse Road, from the first to the fifth day inclusive of each month.

3.—Each depositor will be supplied with a Pass Book in which will be entered details of the amounts deposited. The Pass Book must accompany each deposit.

4.—Interest at a rate to be advertised from time to time will be credited the accounts of depositors half-yearly, on March 5 and September 5, and will be calculated on the amounts at credit of depositors' accounts on the fifth day of each month.

5.—On March 5 and September 5 debentures in the current Municipal Silver Loan (in denominations of Tls. 100 or multiples of Tls. 100) will be alloted depositors to the maximum amount permitted by each depositor's account. Accounts will be debited with the allotments calculated at the price at which the Council is issuing debentures at the date of the allotment. Any balances remaining at credit of accounts will be carried forward.

6.—The deposits will not be subject to withdrawal, except in the following cases:—

(a) On the death of a depositor the amount at credit of the account, with interest, will be paid on application by the legal personal representative.

(b) Should the Council at any time decline to receive further deposits, any balances remaining at the credit of accounts, after the allotment of debentures provided for under Rule 5 has been made, will be repaid to depositors forthwith.

The first interest period will be from September 5, 1919, to March 5, 1920, during which interest at the rate of six percent per annum (calculated as provided for under Rule 4) will be allowed on deposits.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 27, 1919.

25121

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

25122

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2642

Choleraic Diarrhoea

The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following Notice issued by the Health Department:—

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA

Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case

HOW TO PREVENT

EAT AND DRINK

Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

DO NOT CONSUME

1. Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.
2. Food on which flies have settled.
3. Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
4. Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.
5. Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.
6. Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC., CAN BE STERILISED

so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 7, 1919.

74846

Notice To The Western Returned Students

Owing to the incompleteness of our list, we would like to request those to whom no notices for the Western Returned Students' Union Conference have yet been sent, to register their names at the Head Quarters, (3rd floor of the Shun Pao Office), 24, Hankow Road, before 4 p.m. Friday, 29th August.

Tickets for the Conference Banquet to be held at the Yih Ping Hsiang Restaurant on Saturday evening, 30th August, can be secured at the Head Quarters, admission three dollars ($3.00).

No returned students should miss those occasions.

THE WESTERN RETURNED STUDENTS' UNION,
24 Hankow Road.

August 28th, 1919.

25112

NOTICE

Take notice that from and after the 25th day of August, 1919, M. Tonkin is no longer connected in any way with the American Trading Company, and all authority heretofore held by him on behalf of the said company is hereby revoked.

W. A. BURNS,
Agent, American Trading Co.

25115

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

[redacted]

Business Men's Lunch at Sullivan's Candy Store every day (excepting Sunday) 11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m. Price 60 cts.

Royal Danish Consulate General

NOTICE is hereby given that a civil marriage will be contracted under the Act of February 19, 1892, before the undersigned at this Consulate on the 16th of September, 1919, at 3 o'clock p.m. by:

HJALMAR ENGER SCHULTZ, bachelor, an employe in the British Cigarette Company, of Shanghai, son of Carl Vilhelm Schultz, Esq., of Copenhagen and wife Marie Caroline Amalie and

TAI HOU, spinster, daughter of Chow Ah Loh, of Soochow, and adopted daughter of Mrs. Wang, of Shanghai.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul General.

Shanghai, August 25, 1919.

25088

"WEST KASSON"

S.S. West Kasson, from San Francisco.—This steamer is now discharging all her cargo except Opium and Munitions of War at China Merchants Eastern Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Wharf on Saturday, August 30th. No examination will be made after this date. All claims against the steamer must be sent in immediately. All risk of Fire at the Wharf and Godowns is to be borne by the Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Agents.

25106

NOTICE

MR. DAVID BRAND has joined our firm, which in future will be known as Maitland, Fearon and Brand.

MAITLAND AND FEARON,
1 The Bund.

25081

NOTICE

The Agents, Owners and Master of the Schooner LEVI W. OSTRANDER hereby give notice that they will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

(sgd.) A. NYMAN,
Master.

25029

NOTICE

The owners and master of the American barque "Chin Pu" hereby give notice that they will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

A. RAAB,
Master.

Shanghai, 27th August, 1919.

25108

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

"COLUMBIA"

Typewriter Ribbons and Carbons

Rainbow, standard weight, manifold 4 copies
Kohinoor, light weight, " 8 "
Rattlesnake, superior, " 12 "

From $2.50 per box (100 sheets)
Special price in 10 box lots and coupon books

Typewriter Ribbons (all makes) $1.50
Special price in dozen lots and coupon books

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Machauck

Your Next Storage Battery should be a—

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct size for your car

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

TONNAGE FOR SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Cargo for the above will be accepted per

S.S. "SANUKI MARU"

leaving Kobe the beginning of October.

For further particulars please apply to:—

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Export Dept.

Tel. N. 167

25120

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for six months or longer, from about November 15th, furnished flat of four or more rooms, Central location preferred. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

25083

WANTED, furnished house, five or more rooms, in French settlement or western district, from about November first, for at least five months. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

25083

WANTED to rent, a five-roomed residence in French Concession or Western district. Rent not over Tls. 85. Wanted from middle September or 1st October. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

25099 A.30

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO BE LET, the ground floor of The Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund, containing many and various sized offices, also two strong rooms (fire and burglar proof) with grilles, admirably adapted for a bank or other company or corporation requiring central and spacious offices. For full particulars and permission to view, apply to C. Matthews, Masonic Hall.

24856

OFFICES for rent, Central district. Ten rooms, elevator service. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

24949

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICES wanted by Danish firm, Central district. Address offers to H. C. Augustesen, Burlington Hotel.

25019 A.29

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let, with board, a comfortable room with bath room attached, suitable for two persons. Also one small room.

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO let from September 1st, large comfortable newly furnished rooms equally appropriate for summer and winter. All modern comforts. For particulars apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road.

One large attic, with bath attached, facing garden. Also one small room with bath attached. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1102. 25107 S.3

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, 61 Carter Road, very comfortable furnished suite of large sitting-room and bedroom with bathroom attached; fine view, tennis, tram station. Excellent table.

25110 A.31

VERY nice furnished rooms with full board. 34 Markham Road.

25089

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply No. 78 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone West 1473.

25070 S. 2

TO LET with full board two large well furnished rooms with [illegible] bath and large sunny verandah, conveniently located on Bubbling Well Road. Available from Sept. 1. Apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

25086

SITUATION WANTED

CAPABLE young man, with American technical education and experience in export and import, able to furnish best references, desires position. Reply United States P.O. Box 695.

25114 A.29

EXPERIENCED, energetic, and intelligent young man is open for engagement in any capacity. Speaks several Chinese dialects fluently, experienced in inspecting, supervising, canvassing, typewriting and some office work, and has travelled extensively in China. Quite popular with the Chinese; reliable and can be guaranteed. With excellent references and no objection to travelling or outports. Please apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

25100 A. 29

STENOGRAPHER (female), competent, experienced, American, salary Taels 200. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

25104 A.29

WANTED, a position as English teacher in a Chinese boys' school by an American lady with six years' teaching experience in China. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

25101 A.29

YOUNG MAN, with many years commercial experience, good correspondent, salesman, all-round office man and Chinese linguist, desires position. No objection to outport or interior. A.1. references. Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

25105 A.30

AMERICAN, married, aged 30, seeks position with import firm. No objection to leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

25078 A. 29

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately by a well-established American firm. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

25119 A.30

WANTED, stenographer (lady) by a leading import and export firm. Experienced desired; good salary and excellent opportunity for right party. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

25111 A.31

WANTED, stenographer for the Hankow office of a large American firm. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.

25102 S.3

WANTED, a young Chinese clerk with good knowledge of bookkeeping. Applications, stating previous experience and amount of salary wanted, to "Garage," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

25084 A. 29

WANTED, stenographers (male or female) for Changsha and Hankow, by American firm. Write, giving qualifications, experience and salary expected, to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

25079 A. 29

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, well-furnished house, four rooms, Western district, rent Tls. 85 per month. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

25117 A.31

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24749

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24750

FOUND

FOUND astray on Route de Say Zoong, without collar or muzzle, a French sheep dog. Owner can have same on paying cost of ad. T. D. Gram, 2 French Bund.

25116 A.29

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN lessons wanted at his residence by a gentleman who is out of practice but knows the language well. Only male teacher wanted. Please give terms to box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

25085 A. 29

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Harley-Davidson motorcycle with side-car, two-cylinder, 7 h.p., Bosch Magneto, electric lights and battery. Excellent running order. Tls. 240. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

25118 A.30

FOR SALE, 7-passenger, Winton, 6-cylinder touring car. Has been in private use only and is in good condition. Inspection and demonstration invited. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

25043

DIAMOND earrings, about 14 carats, for sale. Apply Manager, Hotel de France. Telephone 1854.

25090 A.29

FORD Town Car (Landaulette) for sale. Latest model, almost new, fitted with various extras. Just the car for the coming season. Apply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Maxwell light touring car, good condition. Demonstration given. Reply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

25082 A. 29

FOR SALE, one carriage horse, fine condition, $250. Also one nearly new upright piano, good make, $350. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

25024 A.29

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1241.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office .... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

F. C. KONG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	28,960,000
	Kuping Tls.
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hankow	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Harbin	O/Amur
(Kwan-	Harbin	Peking
chendze)	Pristan	Yokohama
Chefoo	Hongkong	Tientsin
Dairen	Manchouli	Shanghai
Hailar	Newchwang	Vladivostock

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, Manager for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.

Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

中孚銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,0?0.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
85 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Fully paid-up	48,000,000
Reserve Fund	25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

[redacted] Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .... Francs 75,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT

Exchange Bought and Sold

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

[redacted]d-up-Capital—
uilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
erve Fund—
uilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
HE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

jermasin	Medan	Singapore
doeng	Padang	Soerabaya
ribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
ber	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
jakarta	Penang	Tegal
kong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
	Semarang	Weltevreden
ssar		

London Bankers:
nal Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12:30 p.m.

Sunday, August 31, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Friday, September 5, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

27.—The typhoon in China is decreasing in force and approaches the Yangtze, in the neighborhood of Kiukiang. Heavy SE squalls, to the N of the Formosa Channel. A secondary center appears detached from the chief one between Kwangtung and Tongking. The new typhoon of Yap and Guam reaches lat. 15°, long. 135°.

28.—Pressure rising decidedly with a breeze settling to SE. The typhoon is likely crossing the Yangtze, still gradually decreasing.

Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	2983	2987
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.10	-0.09
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.09	-0.07
Wind—Direction	SE	ESE
Wind—Miles per hour	37	56
Temperature (Farh.)	78°2	82°0
Humidity	98	67
Nebulosity (0-10)	1	1
Rainfall, inches	—	—

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An American Bank

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Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Hankow-Hongkong-Peking-Tientsin

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Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
		Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
July 16		Taishin Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 1 —		Tikai Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 4 —	Chinwangtao	Hwahkun	Chi.	T.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 7 —	Japan	Shikano Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug. 10 —	River ports	Yei Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Aug. 10 —	Tsingtau	Taiten Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 15 —		Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16 —	Japan	Nagoya Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 16 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 17 —	......	Shinon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 20 —	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21 —		L. W. Ostrander		
Aug. 21 —	New York v. V'tok	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21 —	New York v. P'ma	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 22 —	Japan	Takatori Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 23 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Aug. 23 —	New York	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23 —		Shasi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24 —		Hwahchie	Chi.	T.T.S.S.Co.
Aug. 24 —	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 24 —	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Aug. 26 —	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	O. Thoresen
Aug. 26 —	Japan	Atagosan Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 26 —		Chinpu		
Aug. 26 —	San Francisco	West Kasson	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 27 —	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Aug. 27 —	New York, etc.	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27 —	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 27 —	Japan	Taisho Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 27 —	Japan	Sendaigawa M.	Jap.	
Aug. 27 —	Japan	Gogan Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 27 —	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27 —	Tsingtau	Fumi Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 27 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Aug. 28 —	River ports	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 28 —	Tientsin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 28 —	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	Chinwangtao	Hwahhsin	Chi.	T.T.S.S.Co.
Aug. 28 —	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 28 —	River ports	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 28 —	Tientsin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 28 —	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	Chinwangtao	Hwahhsin	Chi.	
Aug. 28 —	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 27 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 28 —	River ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 —	River ports	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 28 —	River ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug. 28 —	C'foo and T'tsin	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 —	Chefoo	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28 —		Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	Hankow	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Aug. 28 —		Mikawa Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 28 —	London, etc.	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 28 —	Tientsin	Chusan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	Tientsin, ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Aug. 28 —		Okinawa Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 28 —	Native Customs	Shenchou	Chi.	S. Shokai

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/11½ = Tls. 3.3566
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $4.5793
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 126¼ = Tls. 79.21
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $108.06
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
73.0375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 192
Copper Cash .... per tael 186.600
Native Interest ..... Tls. 18

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	61¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 34.11
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G. $42.1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/11½
London	Demand	5/11¾
India	T.T.	298
Paris	T.T.	953½
Paris	Demand	956½
New York	T.T.	126
New York	Demand	126¼
Hongkong	T.T.	67
Japan	Nom. T.T.	39⅝
Batavia	T.T.	330½
Singapore	T.T.	29½

Bank Buying Rates

London	Demand	6/-½
London Nom.	4 m/s. Cdts.	6/2
London Nom.	4 m/s. Docy.	6/2¼
London Nom.	6 m/s. Cdts.	6/2½
London Nom.	6 m/s. Docy.	6/2¾
Paris	Nom. 4 m/s.	1025½
New York	o/d. Docy:	127½
New York	4 m/s.	135¼

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 6,000 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ... Nom. = Mex. $2.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Tlk. Tls. 3.25	@ 5/6 ½		£1
" 1	@ 828 nom.	Fr.	9.32
" 0.74	@ 121¼	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 41½	Yen.	2.68
" 1	@ 15	Rupees	4.62
" 1	@ —	Roubles	—
" -	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 6.25
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 41.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 210.00
New Eng. Tls. 26.50 Sept.
Yangtsze Insurance $270.00
S'hai Docks Tls. 119.00 Sept.

Unofficial

Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.00
New Eng. 26.25 Sept.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
Tls. 21.30 Sept.
Tls. 21.60 Oct.
Japanese S. and W. Co.
Tls. 26.50 Sept.
Tls. 27.20 Oct.
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's
Tls. 203.00 Sept.
Tls. 206.70 Oct.
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 217.40 Oct.
Tls. 214.60 Nov.
Tls. 211.00 Dec.
Tls. 207.50 Jan.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 27, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919	1918
	$	$
Gross Receipts	42,623.87	34,022.46
Loss by currency depreciation	10,859.21	7,895.08
Effective Receipts	31,764.66	26,127.38
Percentage or loss by currency depreciation	26.63	24.34
Car Miles run	92,922	80,859
Passengers carried	1,956,229	1,551,961

Erratic Exchange Heads Foreign Trade Toward Chaos; Why Sterling Is So Weak

Heavy Cotton Exportation Brought Flood Of Bills Which Broke The Pound Sterling To The Lowest Point Of Modern Times —Bankers Predict A Greater Drop

(The Annalist)

New York, July 28.—There is nothing which tends to upset trade relations between countries more than an unstable foreign exchange market. A low rate of exchange—which is to say, a discount on a country's currency—is unsettling, but if the discount is not too heavy, and the market is orderly and does not fluctuate wildly, it may be overcome to a considerable extent by intelligent readjustment of commodity prices. But an erratic market cannot be overcome in this way, for it is impossible to adjust prices when exchange rates are moving over wide ranges, with no way of knowing what tomorrow's rate, or that of next week or next month, will be. When the dual misfortune of an exceedingly low rate and wide fluctuations occurs, the situation is rendered untenable. That is the case at the present time, and that something must be done to correct the situation is obvious. Meanwhile, pending this corrective measure, whatever it may be, the foreign trade is, or very shortly will be, in a state closely approximating chaos.

During the war, even before the United States went in, British exchange on New York was held at a discount of about 2 percent, and French exchange on New York, which was "pegged" at 5 francs 45 centimes to the dollar, stood at a discount of slightly more than 5 percent. Before the war such discounts would have been impossible, for long before rates could have declined to such levels the European countries would have shipped gold or goods in sufficient quantity to right the market. As it was, both Great Britain and France, in all probability, could have pegged their exchanges at figures much closer to parity if they had cared to make the effort. That they did not do so was partly because of a willingness to have a discount against their exchanges in order to discourage promiscuous buying in this country by subjects of Great Britain and citizens of France.

Cotton Causes The Break

Last week and the week before sterling exchange fluctuated over a wider range than ever before in its history, with the exception of the week at the end of July, 1914, when the great war broke out and London called upon the world to return to it in days what it had been centuries in lending. Later, in the light of what happened after that week, London quite frankly admitted that it had been panicky and had made a blunder. In the last fortnight the conditions were vastly different. There was no great upheaval to throw people into panic. It was simply the working out of a situation which was cumulative, and had been in the making ever since last March, when the British and French Governments withdrew their support from the foreign exchange market and allowed exchange rates to take care of themselves.

The immediate cause of the break which carried the pound sterling to the lowest figures of modern times was the flood of cotton bills which came on the market as a result of the very heavy exportations which had been going since the beginning of June. These exports had been moving at the rate of more than 150,000 bales a week, and in the first two weeks of July they went above 175,000 bales a week. In the third week they fell off somewhat, to around 125,000 bales, but at that the pressure of bills was enormous.

Not only were the cotton exporters coming into vast quantities of new bills, but many of them held old bills which they had hesitated to dispose of because sterling was heavy. They believed there would be a reaction; that the rate on London would come back. It didn't, and when, two weeks ago, the exchange market showed signs of going down further, many of these holders simply threw over all of their bills. That precipitated a break such as had not previously been seen.

During the last week cotton exports have fallen off greatly. This, together with the fact that most of the old bills are supposed to have been sold, probably accounted for the recovery in sterling toward the latter part of the week. But the situation is not much improved, except for the somewhat technical position of the moment, and this is not an improvement which is at all likely to be permanent. As the season progresses, and grain and cotton bills continue to flow into the market, it is as near certain as anything in finance can be that sterling rates will fall still more unless some heroic action is taken to correct the situation. Some bankers who are in close touch with conditions, and who, from past experience, know how this market develops from season to season, predict that by the middle of August there will be another bad break, and that sterling will go as low as G.$4 to the pound, if not lower, at that time, unless the problem of stabilising the market is solved.

Cotton furnishes about as good an example of the way low foreign exchange rates may hurt both sides. In the raw cotton trade, as in some others, contracts are made a long time before delivery is expected. Cotton planters in the South will contract to deliver the staple months before it is even planted. The big spot dealers, who do not raise cotton, but buy it from the planters and then resell it to the mills here and abroad, also make long contracts. Sometimes the contracts call for delivery over a period of years, but in cases like this the price is usually left open, and only the quantity is specified.

Thousand Planters' Position

Now it happens that many of those in this country who sell cotton abroad do so at a price agreed to at the time of signing the contract. The seller protects himself by "hedge sales" in the cotton futures market, either in New York or New Orleans or in the Liverpool market. The price fixed for most of these sales is in terms of British money—in pounds sterling. The contract is made at an agreed price, but no money passes until the cotton is delivered or until it is put on a ship and cleared for export. Then the Southern seller gets a draft on London made out in pounds, shillings, and pence.

For Southerners who have such contracts the present state of the foreign exchange market is most serious. They sold, probably, months ago, when sterling was up around the "pegged" price of about G.$4.76. Now they are getting paid in pounds which are only worth something like G.$4.35. There is a difference of 41 cents in the pound: on an operation involving a million pounds the difference is G.$410,000. And million-pounds cotton transactions are not out of the ordinary.

The Southerner who made the future sale could protect himself against fluctuations in the cotton market. If cotton was worth, say, 25 cents a pound in December, and he contracted to deliver his produce at that figure, and the planter was not willing to risk an advance in the market, he could buy an equal amount for future delivery in the New York or New Orleans futures market. As spots and futures move in harmony, he was thus protected against a possible advance, for what he would miss on his actual cotton, because of the December price at which he had made his contract, he would make on his operation in futures. If, on the other hand, cotton prices should fall, he was protected against loss because he had already arranged to sell his cotton at the higher level. He was playing it safe. But he would find it difficult indeed to protect himself against a fall in exchange. He might, if he had the facilities, sell sterling short for future delivery, but that, for any one not in the banking business, would be a rather complicated job.

Just as the American who sells cotton for sterling is hurt by a fall in sterling exchange, so is the Englishman hurt who buys his cotton supplies for dollars. He has to send his sterling here, convert it into dollars at whatever the market will bring, and make his payment. As not a few Britishers do buy their supplies with dollars secured by changing their pounds into our money, there is a considerable class on both sides of the Atlantic to suffer.

In ordinary times bankers make every effort to maintain exchange rates on a stable basis. There are seasonal shifts which, if left to themselves, would swing the market over ranges which would be disconcerting. Before the war the bankers in New York and London undertook to reduce these swings as much as possible. They anticipated them and regulated them by shifting money from one center to another.

Three Remedies Pointed Out

In the Winter and Spring exchange normally would move against the United States. That was the time when we were importing goods in great quantity, and not exporting in our best volume. As goods came here in greater flow than they went abroad, our debits in London mounted, and through the operations of the law of supply and demand dollars in London went down and pounds in New York went up. Then the New York bankers would accumulate balances in London banks. They did this by discounting their bills over there, which is to say, they borrowed money on the promise to pay it back at some future date, usually four to six months off. That gave them sterling credits which could be used to check a too great fall in dollars, which fact acted as something of a psychological check. Then, when the volume of grain and cotton bills came into the market in the Summer and Fall, and turned the tide in favor of the United States, they could buy cheap sterling in New York, which was the method of transferring funds to London to meet their maturing bills.

Thus, by selling sterling and buying dollars in the Winter and early Spring, their activities tended to offset the sales of dollar credits by the foreign exporters who had the advantage at those seasons, and by covering their sterling sales with sales of dollars in the Summer and Fall they partially offset the sales of sterling by American exporters who had come into the sterling credits by reason of their shipments late in the year. It all tended to keep exchanges on an even keel, and considerably facilitated business relations between the various countries.

Since the beginning of the war these regulatory measures in large part have been abandoned. Great Britain and France, through shipment of gold at first, and later by huge borrowings here—from private bankers before we entered the war and from the United States Treasury afterward—pegged their exchanges. Now they have ceased these operations, and the market, left to its own devices, has become very weak.

As pointed out by a banker before a Congressional committee some time ago, there are just three legitimate ways of correcting exchange. It can be done by shipments of gold and goods, or by borrowing money. A good many expedients have been talked of, and some of them have been tried. But artificial measures have a way of backfiring, sooner or later, and usually do more harm in the long run than good.

Obviously, the European countries are in no position just now to ship enough gold to do any lasting good. There isn't enough gold available, and, besides, the European countries need their gold as "cover" for their currencies. They are not in position to send us sufficient goods, either. If they had either the gold or the goods, or both, there is a question if it would be to our advantage to accept them in a big lump.

Credits, granted for a time long enough to give the Europeans opportunity to work them out over a period of years, is believed to be the best solution of the problem by bankers who have made life studies of exchange. The question is: Who is going to grant the credits? Industrial people think the bankers should do it. The bankers contend that they cannot do it alone; that they must have the co-operation of the industrial people, and some think they should also have co-operation of Governments.

That something will be done—just what is not clear at the moment—is evident from the fact that many of the best minds in America and abroad are devoting their entire attention to the matter.

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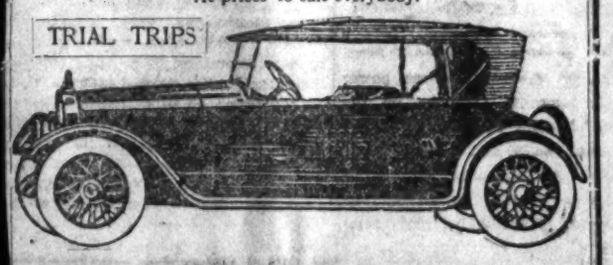

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WEATHER

The typhoon of China will disappear across the Hoang-Ho. The one signalled on the Pacific will begin to make itself felt to the east of Luzon and south-east of Formosa. Strong monsoon to the north of the Formosa Channel. Fine weather.

BIRTH

STEWART: At 3 Route Ghisi, on the 28th August, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. D. Stewart, a daughter.

25113

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 29, 1919

Rumania: A Concrete Argument

A Concrete argument for a genuine League of Nations, a concert of states with real power to enforce its decisions on the basis of a fair settlement of international issues, is Rumania. Four weeks ago Rumania violated an armistice reached under the supervision of the Allied representatives at Paris and captured and set up rule over Budapest. The Allied Council on direct investigation of circumstances ruled that Rumania was acting contrary to its rights and demanded its withdrawal. The Rumanians apparently have refused to comply with those demands and in today's news despatches is a telegram telling of the Allies' decision to shut off all military supplies to Rumania. And there is no doubt that Rumania will be compelled to abide by the decision of the other Powers reached in conference at Paris.

That is what is meant by a League of Nations. That is how a League of Nations could function to redress grievances, prevent injustice and maintain peace. Had there been such a body in 1912 the Balkan wars might have been averted, probably would have been averted. Had there been such a body in 1914 Germany might have been restrained, probably would have been restrained. And could there be such a body after 1919 future grievances, injustices and wars might be averted—but probably will not be.

Why? Because, first, there is little chance of a League of Nations being vested with real power, and, second, because the decisions of the associated Powers must rest on moral force as well as physical force. That is to say, their decisions must be disinterested and also must rest on a foundation of a settlement of world issues that leaves no unredressed grievances. And there is no such settlement for a foundation. The treaty of peace cannot by any euphemism be called that. It leaves too many sore spots. Further, the League must rest on faith. It must have the trust of the Powers. That it has not. In Europe it is generally regarded either as a sop to America or as a utopian dream that need not be taken seriously. And while statesmen go through the motions of signing the Covenant they contract new alliances, secret agreements, allotments of spheres of influence and special agreements with individual states for special perquisites amounting almost to protectorates; thereby, of course, nullifying the League at its start.

The League is a failure, yes; not for any such imbecilic reasons as "human nature" and "utopianism" or other phrases advanced by minds heavy with the fungi of a bygone age, but because statesmen have not had the vision and imagination and boldness of faith for a fine experiment or the courage to deny the claims of the interests whose greed would have to forego satisfaction under a rule of justice between nations.

The British Laureate

Complaint has been made of late, it seems, either in Parliament or very near it, that the present Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, accepts the emolument of his office—£100 a year—but is not meeting its obligation, which is "the production of formal and appropriate verses on birthdays and state occasions."

The charge is that Mr. Bridges has done little to earn his salary since the war began, and that he has kept an unbroken silence since its victorious termination. As he, unlike at least one of his predecessors, did not accept the laurel wreath on the explicit understanding that he should never write except when and what he chose, Mr. Bridges has not much, if any, excuse for entering the plea of confession and avoidance that a poet produces verse when the Muse inspires, and that she does it at her convenience, not his.

The Court minstrels of whom the Poet Laureate is the direct successor never tried to evade their duties in that way. They sang when ordered—or when permitted, more likely—and their irascible masters would have made short work of them had they made lack of inspiration the avowed excuse for not piping up on fit occasion. Naturally enough, Mr. Bridges' failure to see subjects worthy of his numbered praise in the recent achievements of his country's statesmen and generals makes those worthies cast at him somber and resentful glances, and, being of a plainspoken race, with small patience with manifestations of temperament, no wonder they are asking him if he expects to get for nothing the £100 which in these days does not grow on every bush or even on every other one.

It is not reported that Mr. Bridges has made, as yet, any response to the awkward inquires addressed to him as Poet Laureate. It is therefore unknown whether he is now a bird who can sing, but will not do it for lack of subjects to his liking, or whether he refrains through modest fear of his ability worthily to chant men and deeds and events demanding higher powers than his. If the second explanation of his silence—that of modesty—be the true one, he carries the virtue to excess.

A man need not be much of a poet to stand high in the line of British laureates. To take, indeed, a place at or close to the top of that company, much merit is required, for the list in recent days has included Tennyson and Wordsworth and Southey, and far back loom the large names of Chaucer, Spencer, Ben Johnson, and Dryden. These, however, were more than poets laureate, and honestly and acceptably to perform the duties of the office more is unnecessary. That can be seen clearly enough by anybody who takes the trouble to dig from the oblivious dust that covers them the other names—the many others—whose owners wrote what was wanted, when it was wanted. To them—to Shadwell, Tate, Rowe, Ensden, to Whitehead and Warton and Pye—the laureateship had no terrors. They met its demands to the satisfaction of the High Ones they flattered and they slept o' nights with clear consciences, as well they might. Surely Mr. Bridges, who really has a pretty turn for verse, could do as well, or better—and should, or give up the annual £100.

Topics In Brief

For some time to come every woodpile erected by Germans will be well worthy of a search for concealed Ethiopians.—*Anaconda Standard.*

Most houses now on the market have two stories—the buyer's and the seller's, and then there is the tenant's—but that's another story.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Up to the last report the packers haven't yet cornered all the drinking-water in the United States, but give 'em time, boy, give 'em time.—*Polo (Mo.) News-Herald.*

If they keep on establishing republics at the present rate in the old country, pretty soon there won't be any titles left except in American lodgerooms.—*Parsons (Kan.) Sun.*

Reading Aloud

To be able to read aloud well is a great accomplishment, observes the London Spectator, though one which of late years has been undervalued. In the days when women spent a good deal of time by the fire, and took pleasure in needlework, reading, working, and tea filled a pleasant afternoon. Many mothers read systematically every day to their children, and not a few men either listened or read aloud in the evening when they had nothing better to do. Some of the latter, though they were ready readers, were impatient listeners. They wanted to get on faster, they said, and the more the book interested them the more they longed to take it out of the reader's hands. They were occasionally persons of dramatic gift, and perhaps their critical faculty as well as their impatience unfitted them for the part of audience. Generally speaking, however, women read the best, and scores of people remember now with peculiar vividness and pleasure the novels and the poety which their mothers read to them in the

[illegible]

beauty of its parts. The argument is not perhaps quite so silly as it sounds. The mind of man demands an act of worship. All such acts tend in time to become mechanical and superstitious. The Reformers thought to do away with such acts. They dreaded their degeneracy into mere hocus-pocus. Search the Scriptures, they urged, and away with crosses and candles, prostrations and bells and beads. At first men put their whole hearts and souls into the reading of the Bible. Then they began to read it as a duty; then as a sort of ritual. They minced it up into texts, and administered it to themselves and others in convenient form. Such superstition was the inevitable result of the doctrine of verbal inspiration. The doctrine is dead, but it remains enshrined in a custom, a custom endeared by laziness, ecclesiastical vanity, and self-conscious shyness. Half the men who read the Bible in church simply do not try to read well. However, it is easy to be over-critical. Sacred droning may be very dull, but it remains true that great literature should not be read aloud like little literature. Some reverence for its greatness should appear, and a colloquial tone may well be very offensive to an audience bound to its seats. The way to avoid that, however, is surely not to determine to destroy all sense. It is true that the whole congregation have Bibles and can read for themselves, but that is no reason why the Lessons should be "taken as read" and run through without the slightest apparent interest in order to give the people the chance of sitting down for a while. In this method cannot make the reading of the Gospel of none effect, for it makes nonsense of whole chapters of the Epistles. A good many young people not brought up to reference the Bible as their fathers do come home from church declaring those chapters are nonsense. It is a terrible pity, even from a literary point of view, that countenance should be given to such ignorance. Take, for instance, the early chapters of the First Epistle to the Romans. Mindlessly read verse by verse, with pauses between the artificial divisions and no regard to the eager style and breathless parenthesis of the Apostle, and we defy the listener to make head or tail of them. If any one will read them out aloud to himself, he will find an apology for natural religion of immense value to the teacher of modern Christianity. If he wants to give the whole sense to an audience, he will need to practise diligently, and remember that his success will depend very largely upon voice inflection; but surely if it is his official business to open St. Paul's mind to his hearers the trouble should not be too great.

Light is often thrown upon obscure passages by reading them aloud. Modern critics seem to regard Browning as both clearer and less great than did those of the last generation. On the other hand, many of those who in their youth dilated upon his obscurity, deprecated the extravagant praise of him, and refused to read him have now revised their judgment. They say that while they do not always understand, they are constantly forced to admire. Let them cease hunting for allusions and fall to reading aloud. They will find the delightful passages longer and the jarring and dark ones infinitely less than they imagine as they glance down the page in search of gems.

Poetry ought, we believe, to be read aloud. Its original connection with song and with company demands its interpretation by the voice. Again, no one wants to be quick over poetry. Those who like it at all will listen to it in patience. How much value to give to the rhythm is of course the first question which the reader must put to himself. The present writer always listens with greatest pleasure to those who overemphasise rather than underemphasise the rhyme. He knew, however, one most gifted reader who gave it no emphasis at all. He was a parson and a real lover of the poets, and it is undeniable that he read well; but one of his hearers at least was always distracted by the mental effort to preserve the music of the piece. The Victorians, led by Tennyson, went to the other extreme. Their poetry-reading became a sort of chant. The intensity of their enjoyment of the words before them was evident, and did sometimes perhaps communicate itself to their hearers. From a distance the sound was most peculiar; indeed, it was irresistibly comic. Those not accustomed to hear it wondered what on earth the sounds portended—whether they came from a man or an animal, and witnessed to pleasure or distress. A self-conscious generation is not likely to follow their example. All the same, we think they erred upon the right lines. Poetry read to oneself may give full measure of pleasure to the really poetic. Some musical people find the greatest delight in reading a score. But the mass of the world wants to hear the sounds, not only mentally to interpret their indication. Lyrical poetry at least should be in some sense set to music, even if it be only the music of a good reading-voice.

The Young Novelist And The Future

(*Saturday Review, London*)

In the publishing world the present moment is a critical one, since the cost of book production has steadily increased and, with the exception of paper, continues to increase. Binding, which used to cost 4d. is now 9d., type-setting is trebled in price, printing is more than doubled and paper, despite its recent fall, is three times its old price.

As against this the price of books has increased very little, for the simple reason that to increase the price of the higher-priced books proportionate to their cost is to kill their circulation. Neither the public nor the circulating libraries would dream of touching a novel whose publishing price was 12s.

The situation as regards the novel is, indeed, serious, and is far reaching, for it closely affects the young author whose circulation is at the moment comparatively small. In the old days the sale of 1,000 copies of a novel was sufficient to justify an author's appearance in print, since it just enabled the publisher to show a balance on the credit side, but at the present time a sale of 2,000 is absolutely necessary to cover production expenses.

The new novelist then is faced with these ominous facts. With the publisher a far greater amount of "weeding" is necessary. In many cases novels that would have been been accepted eagerly before the war are "turned down," because the chance of a "two thousand" sale for a first book is extremely remote.

Moreover, in such circumstances the "shocker" or "thriller," and the book that deals with a certain passing phase, are apt to take precedence over sounder work which gives promise of a great future. A glance at the publishers' lists will endorse this theory.

There is little opening for the budding Conrads and Hardys; for the work of such as these takes time to mature, or, to be more correct, takes time to soak into the minds of a very indiscriminate public, and in the meantime the publisher would be losing money hand over fist, and perchance backing the wrong horse. Publishing at the best is a wild speculation, and there are limits even to a publisher's gambling spirit.

On the other hand, there is the young American author, who can be marketed in England without risk. A publisher can import sheets of American novels at half the price of sheets produced in England. Also he need not encumber himself with 2,000 copies. He can buy as few as 500. And to do them justice, some of these young Americans know how to write. With an eye to the English market, they are already fighting shy of American slang and local interests, and their books, clothed in the orthodox English binding, pass as British productions.

It is not a pleasant outlook for English authors, and it hits us rather hard as a literary nation. Are we going to have any future novelists, or are we to come to a period when, the established authors having passed away, we shall see literature in England represented almost entirely by American names?

Wages are higher in America, yet books are cheaper. The secret lies in the fact that the Americans are selling large editions of books to British Colonies and are thus enabled to print big numbers. Perhaps, too, some measure of their success is due to the fact that their producing plant is better and that less profiteering takes place with printers and binders.

Whatever be the real facts, the young English author is faced by a very forbidding future. Not a few of them are reflecting on the possible advantages of selling direct to American publishers, reaching the English market by the method of exported sheets.

If such a scheme of things becomes general, a few years will find the English novel as extinct as the phœnix, and English printers and binders will have succeeded merely in cutting their own throats.

Correspondence

M. Wilden On French Lottery

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—In answer to the letter of your correspondent in today's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, relative to the French Associated War Charities Lottery, I wish to state that, as it has happened with other lotteries or sweeps started in the Far East by similar organisations, our committee has found it necessary to postpone the date of the drawing. This date will be definitely settled and published in a few days; we were only waiting for reports of some of the outports before doing so.

I trust the above correspondent together with the other subscribers will bear patiently this small inconvenience in thinking that this little delay only means more help given to war orphans and widows who need it greatly.

Very truly yours,
WILDEN,
President of the Shanghai French War Funds Committee.

Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

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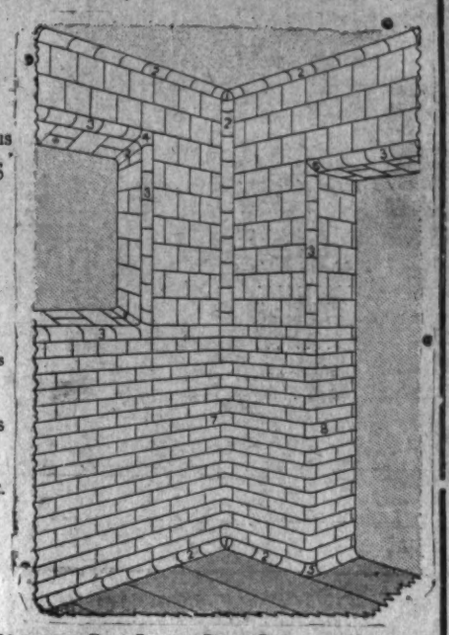

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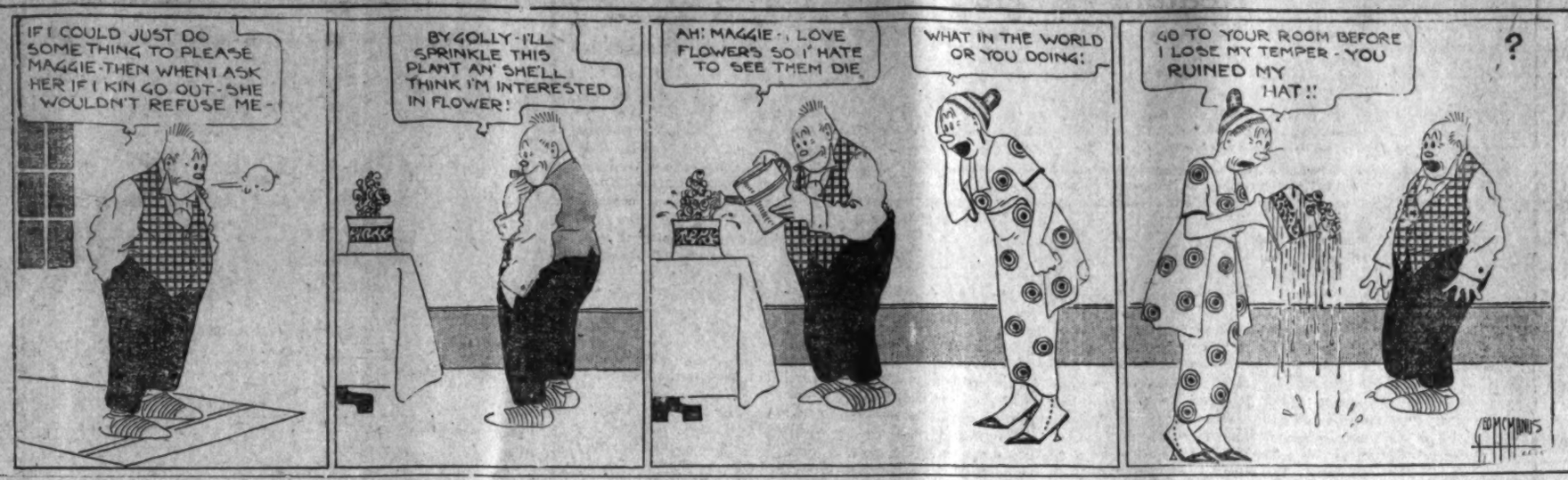
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



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Ichabod

(*Which means, "Thy Glory Hath Departed."*)

"The dollar is now worth fifty cents,"—*A Banking Expert.*

How dear to my heart is the mem'ry that lingers
Of the days that—alas!—we shall never see more,
When clutching a large silver coin in my fingers,
I hurried along to the grocery store.

And there purchased flour and bacon and coffee
And prunes in a package and apricots canned.
Two gallons of coal oil, a half pound of coffee,
And still held some change, when I left, in my hand.

The big iron dollar,
The good honest dollar
The hundred-cent dollar
I clutched in my hand.

But now, though accustomed to buying far closer,
Whenever in markets or stores I appear,
To lay in provisions, the butcher or grocer,
Will glance at my dollar and quietly sneer.

At the tail of a line of more affluent buyers
Awaiting my turn I must patiently stand,
For no one, as far as I gather, desires
The pitiful dollar I hold in my hand—

The poor little dollar,
The cheap little dollar,
The fifty-cent dollar
I hold in my hand.

—*J. J. Montague in New York World*

AIRPLANE TIMBER SCARCE

Lieut. Col. Sterne Reports But 6 Percent Of Spruce Fit For Use

The difficulties of obtaining wood for the manufacture of airplanes were described recently by Lieut. Col. A. W. Sterne of the United States Army Air Service. Col. Sterne was, during the war, Chief of Staff of the Spruce Production Division, which built mills and reorganised lumber companies in the Pacific Northwest for the production of airplane lumber.

"In our work in the Northwest," he said, "we frequently had to hunt over three or four acres of timber to find one tree fit to use. The wood used in airplanes must be absolutely straight-grained, with no knots or other imperfections. The slightest curve in the grain renders the piece useless for our purposes. The core of the spruce, which is formed from the young sapling, generally has projecting points which penetrate the wood for some distance toward the bark. We have to reject wood with these holes in it, and consequently the only part of the tree we can use is that just inside the bark. Furthermore, if we cut from the upper part of the trunk we soon run into the branches, and if we go too near the bottom of the tree the grain will curve with the natural line of the trunk. As an estimate, I should say that only about 6 percent of the average spruce tree contains wood fit for airplanes. The fir and pine are of only secondary value; spruce is by far the best kind of wood for airplanes."

Colonel Sterne went on to say that experiments are now being made to find a substitute for spruce —"some kind of composition." The Germans, he remarked, have experimented extensively with grafting, but nothing to take the place of the spruce has yet been discovered. With the rapidly decreasing resources of lumber in this country, it seems evident, he declared, that the problem must be solved, especially in view of the rapidly increasing use of the airplane as a means of transportation.

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WASPS ATTACK UNPROVOKED

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Persons returning from outings in the nearby country sometimes bring back tales of encounters with wasps which have attacked and stung them without provocation. These wasps were met in unexpected places. They have found them hidden in the petals of flowers, in holes in the ground, in stumps of old trees and in decaying fruit, and not infrequently they have felt their needlelike sting before they were scarcely aware of their presence. Herbert Lang, assistant curator of mammals at the American Museum, has had much experience with wasps, having hunted them in this country and in Africa for scientific purposes. Wasps, he said, frequently attack persons without apparent provocation. They have a strange sense of locality, and as soon as they encounter something strange and unfamiliar they either attack it or go away.

The two most prevalent kinds of wasps here are the European wasp and the Yellow Jacket. The latter is the most formidable. Wasps build their nests sometimes in trees, at other times beneath the eaves of barns and dwellings. The peace of mind of more than one family has been disturbed by the discovery that an army of wasps has built its nest under their cottage roof. The wasps are not long in revealing their presence, for they have an uncomfortable way of flying into an open window. They do not do this in numbers, but the housewife going about her duties encounters a stray wasp now and then, and an investigation usually discloses a wasp's nest under the roof a few feet away from father's or daughter's window. There are several ways of getting rid of them. One way is to get a long pole—a couple of clothes poles spliced together to get the required length will usually do—and then prod and dislodge the nest from the safety of a window. Another way is to soak a torch on the end of the pole with oil, and thus destroy the nest. Care must be taken to see that the nest is completely removed, if the wasps are to be got rid of altogether. Of course, in ridding a barn or dwelling of wasps a person runs the risk of being badly stung, and it is a delicate operation that is best undertaken by those who have had experience in the work.

Wasps occasionally frequent dirt tennis courts to the annoyance of the players. A few years ago in Southern New Jersey there was a real pest of such wasps. A tennis player in the act of making a delicate stroke would be stung by one of these creatures and his play would be spoiled.

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England And America

By the graves of our hero dead,
By the sight of our flags entwined;
Through the tears and blood
Of the war's red flood
We have found what was good to find.

We looked deep in each other's eyes,
When we gave all we had to give;
And it made us friends
For our common ends—
That the best in us both should live.

War has killed many age-old lies
Fed with hatred and purpose dire.
Even truths we knew
Are but half-way true
In the blaze of our friendship's fire.
May it burn with a white hot flame
To destroy what would come between—
All the false things said
And the truths long dead—
Keep the trust in us strong and clean!

If we stand as we stood in war,
Through the strain of the coming years,
Then the threatened blows
Of a world of foes
Cannot touch us nor wake our fears.
As the blood in our veins is drawn
From one ancient and honored source,
We should live always
As in war's red days—
Friends and comrades through Life's whole course.

We must watch—for the venomed tongues
Speak again with the poisoned word.
They would break the ties
With their vicious lies
Or their half-truths we long have heard.
We must strike each lie's ugly head
As it rears in its foul red way—
For the love we bear
To our aboys "out there."
Who, with *theirs*, sleep till God's great day.

HARRY VARLEY.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Wingsang**, 2,339 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Friday, August 29**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight. Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, August 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, August 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, (chartered) 1,151 Tons, Capt. Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, September 1**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, September 2**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, September 1**, at about 12 o'clock (Midnight). This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, September 1**, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). This steamer has extra large staterooms, (electric fans fitted) Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, **September 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang**, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Wednesday, September 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 29**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Saturday, August 30**, at daylight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, August 31**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday, afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, September 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents**. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, September 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents**. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, September 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain N. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **September 5**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kashia at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **September 19**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsintah**, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 30**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWNAGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following steamer S.S. **Kaiping** on **August 30**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Kweilin**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Sunday, August 31**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave on **Monday, September 1**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, September 2**, at 3 p.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (electric fans fitted) Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents**. Freight Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain J. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **September 6**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamanoto, will be despatched on **August 30**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via ROTTERDAM.—The Str. **Alaska M.**, Capt. S. Agawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **September 20**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

GENOA & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Java Maru**, Captain J. Furimura, will be despatched from Shanghai on **September 28**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Wosang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Hsintah	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow	Hoihow	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Africa Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Sunday August 31.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Manila Direct	China	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Tientsin	Chekiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kamo Maru	..	15 30	..	..	..	..
Monday, September 1.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Dunera	..	A17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Suez	Dunera	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Kamo Maru	17 00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Tuesday, September 2.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, September 3.							
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Ajax	..	14.00	..	..	..	..

† Parcels only.
A Parcels at 5 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. Woosung, Loenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN** (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO**—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. 29	*S.S. West Vaca	—
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. 12	*S.S. West Sequana	Sept. —
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20

*Cargo only

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa	S.S. Santa Cruz

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5058 Cable Addres "Solano"

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

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Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINES.
All 8,800 tons D.W.

S.S. WEST HENSHAW due Shanghai, Sept. 5. S.S. WEST IRIS due Shanghai Sept. 15.
S.S. "WEST CACTUS" due Shanghai Sept. 15. S.S. ELKRIDGE due Shanghai, Oct. 5.
also
S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" "WEST HELIX" "WESTERN GLEN"
S.S. "WEST IRIS," "WEST CADDO," and "DUEL"
arrivals to be announced later.

Above steamers will call at Shanghai, homeward bound, when sufficient inducement offers.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U.S. and Canada.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JINKEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-President J. S. EMENS, Agent.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	
WTW	——		Snipe	Br.	gun-boat
W.T.W.	——		Nightingale	Br.	gun-boat
S N B	June 19		Kinsha	Br.	gun-boat
O D W	July 15		Woodlark	Br.	gun-boat
1 C.	——		Novaki	Jap	destroyer
T.P.D.W.	July 26		Monocacy	Am.	gun-boat
EKDD.	Aug. 12		Samar	Am.	gun-boat
2 C.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am.	gun-boat
1 C	Aug. 21		General Alava	Am.	gun-boat
P. & O.B.I.	Aug 27		Cadmus	Br.	gun-boat

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid and Rotterdam.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ALASKA MARU	18,000	S. Ogawa,	Sept. 17	Sept. 20

FOR GENOA and MARSEILLES.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*JAVA MARU	15,000	J. Furimura,	Sept. 23	Sept. 28

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto.	Aug. 29	Aug. 30

[redacted]

T.K.K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU .... Oct. 6, 1919
SHINYO MARU .... Oct. 31

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU .... Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" .... SEP. 14th
S.S. "NILE" .... OCT. 4th
*S.S. "NANKING" .... NOV. 4th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" .... AUGUST 31st
S.S. "NANKING" .... OCTOBER 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

J. P. WILLIAMS,
AGENT.

CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamara,	Sept. 1
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumo,	Sept. 15

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	22,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 24
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Oct. 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Takahashi,	Sept. 5
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 12

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Sept. 3

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 30
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Sept. 3
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	Sept. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. D. Awoshima,	Sept. 10

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Sept. 8

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 8

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 22
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Nov. 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles		Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.		19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.		17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.		16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.		16.45	
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		. .	
Local 5.	**Mail 3.**	**Exp. 1.**			**Tientsin-Pukow Line**		**Exp. 2.**	**Mail 4.**	**Local 6.**
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.88
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40
	N. Exp.	**Exp.**			**Shanghai-Nanking Line**		**Exp.**	**N. Exp.**	
	23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50	
	7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00	

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00

Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line

21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsaochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers, travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

Shanghai Race Club

Six per cent. Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th instant to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
25020

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING, 1919.

APPLICATIONS for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 29th February, 1920, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m., on Monday, 1st September, 1919.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on 1st September, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
25020

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Japanese Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:
Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
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Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.
Apply to:
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COMPANY
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Dr. S. S. SHIPILBERG
Physician and Surgeon
Consulting hours:
11-1 and 4-6
Phone, North 2035
36 Quinsan Road.
24927

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FOR SALE
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REASONABLE PRICES
HWA VENG
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24236

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CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.
Szechwan Grass Cloth
Width: 20 inch. Length: 29 ft.
White, Dark and Light Blue.
Price Prepaid: $7.50 per roll.
Sent postage free to any address in the world.
"Just sufficient for your wants; Ideal for the summer months."
—Marco Polo.
Telegraphic and cable address: Widler-Chungking.
Using Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.
WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang
Physician and Surgeon
(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961
Dr. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 29	—	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 1	—	New York via Suez	Teenkai	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 4	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Sep. 5	—	Seattle	Western Knight	Am.	R. D. Co.
Sep. 6	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	R. D. Co.
Sep. 6	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep. 7	—	New York via Panama	Sagaporack	Br.	D. & Co.
Sep. 11	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep. 12	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 13	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	China	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 17	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Sep. 18	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Sep. 24	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 4	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 4	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 15	—	New York via Suez	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 19	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 24	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 27	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 30	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct. 31	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 1	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 30	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 1	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Sep. 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 8	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
—	—	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
	—	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 1	—	Calcutta v Japan	Itola	Br.	M. & Co.
Sep. 1	—	London	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 3	—	London	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Sep. 4	—	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N. C.
Sep. 4	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 7	—	Liverpool	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 11	—	London, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 12	—	Liverpool	Crestes	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 15	—	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 17	—	London	Alaska Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sep. 19	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Sep. 25	—	London, etc.	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 28	—	Genoa & Marseilles	Java Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct. 2	—	London, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 23	—	London	Khiva	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 29	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30	—	Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 31	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 31	—	Hongkong	China	Br.	
Sep. 2	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 2	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Taan	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 2	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 19	—	Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. —	—	Manila & Hongkong	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 29	1.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 30	—	Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30	2.30	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 30	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Aug. 31	D.L.	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 1	D.L.	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 2	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sep. 2	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30	D.L.	Hankow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sep. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Sep. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sep. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Stanley Dollar ... July 28
Cadaretta ... Aug. 6
Colombia ... Aug. 17
Royal Arrow ... Aug. 26
Nanking ... Aug. 27

For Seattle
West Munham ... July 29

For Vancouver
Empress of Asia ... Aug. 9

For New York
Euryades ... July 24
Muncaster Castle ... July 28
Gaelic Prince ... Aug. 14
Gothic Prince ... Aug. 17

For London, etc.
Tamba Maru ... July 1
Penang Maru ... July 7
Priam ... July 12
Mishima Maru ... July 13
Sado Maru ... July 21
Meichu Maru ... July 30
Kitano Maru ... Aug. 5
Neleus ... Aug. 5
Kansas ... Aug. 6
Helenus ... Aug. 9
Amazon Maru ... Aug. 9
Pembrokeshire ... Aug. 12
Teiresias ... Aug. 15
Tomiura Maru ... Aug. 17
Inaba Maru ... Aug. 18
Benledi ... Aug. 20
Agapenor ... Aug. 22
Atsai Maru ... Aug. 28

For Liverpool
Tosa Maru ... July 28
Awa Maru ... Aug. 1
Tydeus ... Aug. 4
Deucalion ... Aug. 10
Tajima Maru ... Aug. 18

For Copenhagen
Annam ... Aug. 16

For Marseilles
Liverpool Maru ... July 24
Saratov ... Aug. 3
Meinam ... Aug. [illegible]
Kehkon Maru ... Aug. [illegible]

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$613½
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$435
North China	$220
Union of Canton	Hk. 187½
Yangtsze	Tls. 270
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$180
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	150/- S.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 38½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 13 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$170 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 97
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 100 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 78
China Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Land	Tls. 64 B.
Weihaiwei Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	[illegible]
China Realty (pref.)	[illegible]
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 305 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 80 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 205
Oriental	Tls. 120
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 210 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 27
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 13½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$184 B.
Green Island	$8½
Langkats ... Tls.	Tls. 19¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 107½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 1.90
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 4
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 15½
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½
Padang	Tls. 8.80
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3½ B.
Permata	Tls. 21
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. .65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.70 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.52½ B
Shanghai Malay	Tls. [illegible]
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED T[IME TABLE]

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

(MAIN LINE)

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North ... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	19.1[illegible]
Jessfield ... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	19.26
Lunghwa Junction ... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.58	....	15.30	16.29	....	19.5[illegible]
Shanghai South ... dep.	....	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	19.20
Lunghwa Junction ... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	19.50
Sungkiang ... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.42		[illegible]
Kashai ... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	21.2[illegible]
Kashing ... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	21.5[illegible]
Yehzah ... dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	22.2[illegible]
Changan ... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	22.5[illegible]
Hangchow ... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	23.4[illegible]
Zahkou ... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	....	19.35	....	....	24.00

ZAHKOU TO SHA[NGHAI]

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	[cut off]
Zahkou ... dep.	....	....	6.20	7[illegible]
Hangchow ... dep.	....	....	7.00	8[illegible]
Changan ... dep.	....	....	8.04	9[illegible]
Yehzah ... dep.	....	....	8.41	10[illegible]
Kashing ... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11[illegible]
Kashai ... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11[illegible]
Sungkiang ... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12[illegible]
Lunghwa Junction ... dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14[illegible]
Shanghai South ... arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14[illegible]
Lunghwa Junction ... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14[illegible]
Siccawei ... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14[illegible]
Jessfield ... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14[illegible]
Shanghai North ... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14[illegible]

(KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE)

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17.30	[illegible]
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23.15
Hangchow ... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.25	18.07	23.25
Zahkou ... arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	...	18.25	...

ZAHK[OU TO KONZENCHIAO]

Zahkou ... dep.	....	10.10	12.[illegible]
Hangchow ... dep.	7.30	10.40	12[illegible]
Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.[illegible]
Konzenchiao .. arr.	7.55	11.10	13.[illegible]

R. Restaurant Car.

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
43 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

FRIDAY, August 29th.—At 408 Avenue Joffre, **Superior Household Furniture,** at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 30th.—Wines, Provisions, in Salesroom.

SATURDAY, August 30th.—The well known Motor Boat "Chute" at Nanking Road Jetty at 12.15 p.m.

MONDAY, September 1st.—Superior Furniture at 33 Yu Yuen Road.

TUESDAY, September 2nd.—Household Furniture, etc., in Salesroom, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 3rd.—At Chang Kah Pang Wharf, at 3 p.m., Stone Crushing Machine with all accessories.

MONDAY, September 29th.—At 462 Avenue Joffre, Superior Household Furniture etc.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
ORIENTAL MOTRO COMPANY, 77 ROUTE VALLON

Electric Irons

An extract from Aesop's Fables:—

"Many years ago, the Sad Iron was a very powerful and wicked tyrant, and was feared by all who came in contact with him. Everybody had to obey his wishes and do his will. The fire had to keep him warm, the hearth-rug had to clean his face, and, if he was too warm, he gave full vent to his wrath on the clothes that he smoothed. One day a new arrival came into the world, called the ELECTRIC IRON. This iron was very clever, it could make its own heat, its face never needed cleaning, and it never burnt the clothes, so the people, seeing how good and clever it was, killed the Sad Iron and put the Electric Iron in its place."

Safest. Cleanest. Cheapest.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

The Ault & Wiborg (Shanghai) Co.

Manufacturers of:	Agents for:
Letter Press Inks	Miehle Presses
Litho Inks	Scott Offset Presses
Offset Inks	Scott News Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott Litho Presses
Bronze Powders	U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Carbon Papers	Seybold Paper Cutters
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Embossers
Aniline Dyes	Champion Paper Co.
Dry Colours	
Carbon Blacks	

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House, St.

GERMANS FRAMING 'SACRIFICE' TAXATION

Minister Erzberger And Experts Complete Program For Raising Nearly $6,000,000,000

Berlin, July 23 (Associated Press.)—Germany's financial program calling for the raising of 25,000,000,000 marks annually, agreed upon by Mathias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, and a group of experts, was published today by the North German Gazette. The conference was said to be in complete agreement on the financial reforms.

Eight billion marks will be obtained by war taxes, according to the Gazette's summary of the proposed plan. The remaining 17,000,000,000 must be raised from new sources. The first of these will be a heavy increase in the tax on business turnovers. The second new source of income is called "the Imperial sacrifice to needs." The third new set of taxes will be on the necessaries of life.

An important part of the program will be the Imperial income tax, which will be a tax on profits from invested capital. These capital profits will be taxed from 25 to 30 percent according to a system newly evolved that is intended to eliminate inequalities and protect small capitalists from being overburdened.

The new Imperial income tax is expected to be in operation by April 1, 1920. A large army of officials will be needed to handle the taxation system.

"Financial Bureau Districts," will be created where courses of instruction by experts will be given. These bureaus, which will be opened on October 1, will be under the Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile technical schools will concentrate on short courses in financial science.

The actual operating head of the taxation system will be an Imperial Property Administration, which will have headquarters in the old garrison administration offices.

Minister Erzberger told the experts that Germany must pay the Allies 20,000,000,000 marks gold by May 1, 1920. He said that this could be done, as the amounts already credited to Germany by the Allies for various accounts form an important part of the required total.

An unusually comprehensive set of measures to prevent tax evasions was presented by Herr Erzberger. The provisions to prevent fraud through capital being taken abroad include the previously announced plan to require that all stocks, bonds, and coupons must be restamped by the Government and that all such securities not restamped will revert to the empire. The entire bank note circulation system will be controlled.

Minister Erzberger, it is said, hopes to bring into circulation huge sums of gold now concealed.

German properties abroad will be brought under control and some means will be found to bring under taxation property not declared by its owners.

Minister Erzberger, it was said, agreed that the measures proposed were nothing less than brutal, but said he was afraid that there was no other way to bring forth hidden money and to prevent fraud, except by imposing heavy penalties.

Calls Turkish Jails Wild Beast Cages

President Of International Sanitary Commission So Describes Stamboul Prisons

London, July 30.—"Nothing but constant watch by Entente authorities can prevent a return to the old regime," so writes Vice-Admiral Sir A. Calthorpe, High Commissioner at Constantinople, in one of a series of reports dealing with the appalling prison conditions which the Allies found existing in Turkey after the armistice.

On December 7, 1918, Commander C. B. Heathcote Smith visited the central prisons in Stamboul, where over 400 persons were then confined. He describes what he found.

"No one in prison had tasted food for the previous 24 hours, and when I asked them if they had had enough to eat, temporary pandemonium reigned as they collected around the prison director, screaming out: 'He steals our food. It is he who sells our rations and now when you have left he will have us beaten.'

"These prisoners were merely a mob of half-naked, lousy human begins, with shrunken, wasted bodies and ravenous eyes, gradually dying of starvation, cold and disease brought on by neglect."

It is added that facilities for washing were given only every three or four months, and the beating of prisoners was a common occurrence.

Rear Admiral Webb, describing the state of affairs in the House of Detention in Stamboul, says that between 80 and 90 percent of the occupants were suffering from the mange, and many forms of disease were raging among them.

Col. Nickerson, President of the International Sanitary Commission, who also visited this place, says: "Any one who kept wild beasts in England under similar conditions would certainly be prosecuted."

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C. N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe M. arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday morning and will sail for the same port via Tsingtau this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at an hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and is due here tomorrow. The Kamo sails for London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles early Monday morning and the tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock the previous afternoon.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Monday.

The B.I. s.s. Itola left Hongkong at 5:30 a.m. Monday and is due in Shanghai this morning. The Itola sails for Calcutta via Japan next Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagoya is due in Shanghai from Japan on September 4.

The P. & O. s.s. Dunera, with 2,143 bales of yarn and 601 bales of cotton from Bombay, left Hongkong at 4:30 o'clock on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. China left Yokohama on Monday evening and will dock at the China Merchant's Central Wharf tomorrow morning. The China sails for Hongkong direct on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomororw.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Altai Maru left Shanghai for London and ports yesterday.

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT

The great Vitagraf Special Feature

"The Ninety and Nine"

Five-Parts Comedy Drama.

Pathe's Gazette and other new films

中國精益眼鏡公司
Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics
AND
Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P.352 Nanking Road

AMUSEMENTS

5th Season **LYCEUM THEATRE** Commencing Monday, Sept. 1st

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company
in a series of New York and London successes.

Monday and Tuesday, September 1 and 2	"LIGHTNIN" The Greatest Character Play ever Written. Mr. Frawley as "Lightnin Bill Jones."
Wednesday and Thursday, September 3 and 4	"SCANDAL" by Cosmo Hamilton. The rage of London. A modern society comedy-drama.
Friday and Saturday, September 5 and 6	"TURN TO THE RIGHT" A human interest story with a moral.

Prices $3, $2 and $1 — Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Saturday, September 6th, Matinee at 3 p.m. "SCANDAL"

Usual Prices — Children Half-Prices

APOLLO THEATRE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29th, 30th and 31st

"AMERICA'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR"

FRANK KEENAN

in

A completely new study as the hen-pecked old small-town newspaper man, in

"TODD OF THE TIMES"

An extra selected star photoplay. A splendid mixture of comedy and drama. IN FIVE ACTS.

Frank Keenan as a City editor with a keen nose for news.

Pathe's American Gazette

"A MILLION DOLLAR SMASH"
Two parts of a laughable comedy.

Matinee, Saturday, 4 p.m. "SALVATION JOAN" 7 Parts Drama

Matinee, Sunday, 3.30 p.m. "HER LIFE AND HIS" 5 Parts Drama

Bostock's Royal Italian Circus

CHANG SU-HO GARDENS

Tonight at 9.15 — Grand Performance

Friday, 29th August

at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Special Benefit Performance for

LITTLE SPUDS

The Favourite Entertainer

Who will STAR on the Special Programme to be presented and all Artistes and Animals will take part.

GRAND MATINEES:
Saturday and Sunday at 5.15 p.m.

THE TROCADERO

14 Astor Road [Phone: N. 1469

Amusements

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
By Chinese Artists

An Exhibition of Paintings will be held in the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, beginning from the 26th August, at 2 to 10 p.m. every day, and lasting for one week. The Artist Liu Hai-shu, who has recently painted Landscapes of Hangchow, Shanghai, Kiating, Nanhsiang, etc., together with many other pictures of human beings and animals, has over 400 pictures, and his friends, Messrs. Kiang Hsing, Wong-ya-chen, Wong Chi-yuan and Chang Yung, have also hundreds of paintings and pictures in water color, etc., to be exhibited.

The Federation has great pleasure in inviting the public to come and inspect them.

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Olympic Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME for August 29th to September 1st
SHOWING
THE "SELFISH WOMAN"
Five Parts

Showing Very Shortly
"INTOLERANCE"
and
"HEARTS of the WORLD"

An Unusual, Humorous, and absorbing story of a girl who won the heart of a man who did not have time to love is

"AT FIRST SIGHT"

with
MAE MURRAY
AND IT IS TO BE SHOWN at the
Victoria Theatre
on August 29th, 30th and 31st and September 1st

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 29th, 30th and 31st August
The International Film Service Famous Picture.

"Beatrice Fairfax"
In 15 Episodes

It is not a serial, but a series of 15 separate stories, each complete by itself, of detective work, adventure, love and romance.

SHOWING
1st and 2nd Episodes. 4 Parts.

Grace Darling, the famous screen artiste, plays the part of Beatrice Fairfax. Harry Fox, the celebrated comedy star, is Jimmy Barton.

Each episode, consisting of two parts, tells a story most fascinating, entertaining and amusing.

Saturday Matinee
Special Programme.
Sunday Matinee
"LIGHTNING RAIDER"
Last Episode
and
"THREE WEEKS"
5 Parts.